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NOTES FROM ENGLAND.

COURT AND TOWN.

ROYALTY'S RUSSIAN GUESTS—DOINGS OF THE CZAREVNA—THE LATE LORD WESTBURY.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Monday, July 21, 1873.

The Czarowitz has had to leave England on important business, but his wife still remains at Marlborough House with her sister and brother-in-law. The Princess of Wales and the Czarevna have certainly been having a good time of it lately. They are young ladies who enjoy society because they are well qualified both by physical and spiritual graces to shine in it. They are frank, cheerful, amiable young persons, anxious to please and to be pleased, simple, unaffected, and very good looking into the bargain. Of the two, the Princess of Wales has the best of it in appearance. She has very refined and regular features, and large, soft, gazelle eyes. Her sister is less regular in features, and has lips which are somewhat full; but, on the other hand, nothing can be more expressive than the flash of her bright, sparkling eyes. She is younger and fresher than her sister, and a very merry, roguish young person; and she appears to enjoy greatly the ease and freedom of English society. Life at Copenhagen is at its best rather dull, and at St. Petersburg, though there is state and splendor enough, there is rather a chill in the atmosphere of the court. The Emperor has for some years been supposed to be suffering from softening of the brain, though of late there seems to be a suspicion that his malady is akin to that which carried off the Emperor Napoleon. The Empress is also in delicate health, and the ordinary life of the imperial family is quiet and restrained. Until she came to London, the Czarevna had never known much of the pleasures of general society, and she has plunged into them with all the zest of a fresh novice. The two sisters are inseparable, and the Princess of Wales has never gone about so much before. They are both so natural and so graceful, and so anxious to make themselves and everybody else feel at home, that they have taken the town by storm. They drive out once or twice every day, often taking their children with them; go to exhibitions of art and other sights, to the theatres and operas, and to balls innumerable. All the highest people in the fashionable world have been vying with each other as to who should give the finest entertainment in honor of the two Princesses. One night they are at Lady Waldegrave's at Strawberry Hill, associated with Horace Walpole; another night at Montague House, the Duke of Buccleuch's, and again at Lord Granville's and the Duke of Wellington's. London has not been so gay for years as it has been this season, and the shop-keepers are rejoicing accordingly. The news of the approaching marriage of the Duke of Edinburgh to the Grand Duchess Mary of Russia, which I told you, some time ago, was being arranged, has not produced much effect here. The fleet at Spithead has saluted in honor of the betrothal, and there have been some newspaper rhapsodies; but the general public has taken it very quietly, and is satisfied if the young people only like each other, without expecting very great political consequences from the union. The report that Prince Arthur has gone to Copenhagen to propose to the Princess Thyra, another of the Princess of Wales' sisters, is contradicted. The truth is that the Prince has gone to represent his mother at the coronation of the King of Sweden, but he may call at Copenhagen coming home. Princess Christian (Helena) is still in very delicate health, and consumption is feared.

THE LATE LORD WESTBURY.

Lord Westbury has for some days been lying in great danger from a disease of the brain, and just now I hear he is dead. Lord Westbury was best known under his family name of Bethell. He was a short, stout man, with a round, rosy face, on which there usually played a soft, complacent smile. He was fond of yachting, and rather affected a loose, easy, nautical style of dress, pilot coat, turned-down collar, and bare throat. He had quite the look of a cheery, well-seasoned rollicking skipper. He spoke with unctuous softness and deliberation, his words dropping from his lips like drops of honey. But the honey was instantly found to contain a strong infusion of somewhat acrid acid. A few years ago he had to resign the wool sack in consequence of a scandal as to legal appointments having been obtained from him in a corrupt way. The corruption, however, was really on the part of his eldest son, who was soon after outlawed for debt; but the Chancellor felt that he could not, with dignity, retain his seat. Lord Westbury, after this, always warmly protested that he was a supporter of the Liberal Government, although it was the Liberals who turned him out; but his support was not always easy to be borne, and included a good deal of frank criticism which was the more damaging for his professed friendship. Not long since he addressed the peers as "your lordships who were still by courtesy called learned," and when he first entered the House of Lords the late Lord Derby had to remind him that the Assembly was not used to such a style of language as he had adopted. In consultation with another barrister he said, "You had better turn this over again in what you are pleased to call your mind." He was a keen and singularly lucid speaker, and went straight to the heart of a subject, but he was, perhaps, more ingenious than sound as a judge. One of his most famous decisions was that in favor of the theological essays and reviews which made so much stir a dozen years ago. A sarcastic epitaph, composed about that time, thus commemorated him: "He abolished hell with costs, and took away from pious members of the Church of England their last hope of everlasting damnation."

J. H. F.

MURDERS BY INDIANS—A WASH-OUT ON THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

OMAHA, Nebraska, Aug. 2.—A letter from Camp Brown, situated about forty miles from Camp Stambaugh, Wyoming Territory, says that a band of hostile Indians appeared in the vicinity of old Camp Brown on the 20th July, attacked a house and killed two Indians. They attempted to commit no other depredations before a body of armed men came upon the scene, when the Indians fled closely pursued.

The Government surveyors in Northern and North-western Nebraska report the discovery of immense tracts of pine lands in a country supposed heretofore to be barren.

There was a heavy rain-storm last night along the mountain division of the Union Pacific Railroad. One bad wash-out is reported. The train due to-day from the West was fifteen minutes late. No serious delay occurred. The passengers, &c., are being transferred at the break without trouble.

MURDER IN BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 2.—About 12 o'clock last night James Kennedy, proprietor of a saloon at No. 276 Broadway, near the county wharf, was stabbed in the head and instantly killed by Henry Mankus, a Swedish sailor. It is alleged that Mankus and others went into the bar-room under the influence of liquor and called for drinks, which were refused by the bar-tender. The party then became noisy, and Kennedy, the proprietor, approached to eject them, whereupon Mankus drew a large sailor's jack-knife and stabbed Kennedy, the blade penetrating his skull. The deceased is represented as a quiet man, aged thirty-eight years, and recently married. The murderer was arrested.

REGENERATED CHICAGO.

WAS THE CITY EVER BURNED?—FEW VESTIGES OF THE GREAT FIRE—HOW THE CITY HAS RISEN FROM THE ASHES.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, July 29, 1873.

So here we are in new Chicago. In the hasty glance we get at the city, or that portion of it in the vicinity of the hotels, which the traveler must perforce see, it is even now difficult to realize the somewhat trying ordeal through which she has passed. To the passing stranger, on a mere superficial inspection, it might easily be demonstrated that the great conflagration was only after all a huge joke—a shrewd invention of these sharp prairie Yankees, who played off the report of the fire on the rest of the world to draw its sympathies and to get time on their overdue notes. For are not here the same busy streets, the same lightly piled-up blocks of business houses, with their fresh-looking and swarthy-ornate façades; does not here walk the same keen-eyed speculator with his eager lookout for a venturesome stranger, badly disguised under a thin film of careless indifference artfully spread out over his wide-awake countenance? Bring forth your miles of ruins and your mountains of débris, and prove to us the wonderful legend of Mrs. O'Leary's cow!

The keen-eyed speculator smiles a knowing smile, takes you by the button-hole, and becomes confidential. He promenades you around to some of the nearest metes and bounds of the burnt district, shows you the foundation of a house blown up with powder, the pinnacle of a church which the expiring flames reached out and licked off, and points out, little by little, where, in the rebuilding, the dots over the i's and the crosses on the t's have not yet been finally filled in. One considerable landmark still stands, a portion of the Court-house, whose stone walls remained upright. The windows have been boarded up and the building reoccupied, after a fashion. Scan it more closely and you can see around the doors and windows how the fire and heat resculptured the lintels and cornices into fantastic shapes, not to be found in the books of designers. And yet you need to look at it sharply, or else you will pass the architectural leper by, not noticing but that he is a respectable though eccentric companion among his neighbors, who have come up clean and whole out of the red flood.

For the rest, the ground has been all reoccupied, with buildings completed and once more full of life and business; buildings reared, but not yet finished inside, or awaiting tenants, and buildings in process of erection. I do not exaggerate when I say that one might drop down here from Hudson's Bay, or Feejee, or other remote point where morning papers are scarce, and after a three-years' absence he would find his old familiar Chicago, with only such alterations as local fires and enlargements and current casualties and changes for three years might easily account for.

Meanwhile we and our speculator guide, who know that the City was burned, look a little under the surface, and can see radical changes and solid improvements. The handsome blocks of buildings stand no longer as of old, singly or in platoons, but have aligned themselves in martial company and regimental order, solid lines, elbow to elbow, as select, tall, and lavishly uniformed as a battalion of the Great Fritz's grenadiers. Looking down one of these long streets, with their solid rows of first-class six-story blocks, clean cut and fresh from the mason's chisels, designed in all the grace and freedom of modern utilitarian architecture—the latest and best combinations of utility, strength, and beauty—I can think of no other comparison but the palace-lined grand canal of Venice. The canal is wanting, it is true, so is the dim and romantic haze of mediæval tradition, (for I fancy we have little real history of those palaces;) and so also is wanting, as Ruskin would probably tell us, that fine, subtle splendor of true and perfect architectural art. And yet I have no doubt that if Ruskin were not an Englishman, and thus by nature disqualified from a correct appreciation of anything American, he would here find the germs, and the active, but as yet unobtrusive and reasonably modest, spirit of contemporary architecture, which is destined to give us—perhaps has already given us—as new and vigorous an ideal in its way as were the palaces on the grand canal, when old fogies shrugged their shoulders, and called them bastard and mongrel innovations.

The truth is that American ideas are sadly at sea as to the needs and sources of this thing we call architecture. In the artistic application of the word, architecture is simply an impossibility—an anachronism—in America or any democracy. It implies grand structures—buildings for the multitude—centralized power—concentrated wealth. The Greeks built temples; the Romans palaces, baths, aqueducts, amphitheatres; the feudal countries castles, and the Catholic Church cathedrals—all under the strong pressure of centralization. With us, on the other hand, the principle of segregation and diffusion is the inexorable law, and it is just as foolish to clamor and sigh for a distinctive and systematic and homogeneous fashion and style in building as it would be to clamor for an Emperor or a Pope. The architect who will design the best farm-house or laborer's cottage, is more worthy the artistic crown from our people than he who shall draw the most graceful spire or the most dream-like dome. But I am not undervaluing architectural art. Ours is the great privilege not to create, but to use it. And that we do use it, and use it worthily, these Chicago streets springing from ashes and desolation, as by an enchanter's wand, abundantly testify.

"It's marvelous," I exclaimed to my speculator guide, "but how in the smoke and cinders did you ever do it?"

"Well," replied he, "perhaps you were half right in saying it all looks like a huge joke. It was done somewhat in that very way. We were very much upset by the three days of purgatory that raged all about us. Then, when the fire was out, that dreadful simoom which had caused it still blew, blew, blew, and for two weeks more we saw nothing but fire, instead of snakes, in our boots. You see we had the *mania a Pluto*. Then came a reaction, and you never saw a merrier set of fellows at a circus. We became a mutual-confidence society, and voted ourselves rich by acclamation. There never was a greater joke than that—but it took—and now when you look on these rows of commercial palaces you will admit that the joke was a good one."

And this was all the explanation my friend would vouchsafe me. Mortgages, strained credit, bankruptcy, financial crises, if even they exist, have no terrors for him and his generation. Chicago has been christened a bubble for thirty years—it would have been more apt to have called her a cloud of bubbles, and the indomitable pluck and enterprise of the place still plies its pipe as unremittingly as ever, and has no end of soap and water at hand. On one side lie the corn-fields of Illinois; on the other, the wheat-fields of Wisconsin; while westward the railroads go on and on, stretching out their tentacles into Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Dakota, and the far-west territories, ever finding and absorbing little rivulets of property, which they lure cunningly into the grand channel of her business and wealth.

The great rebuilding is, of course, not yet finished. Everybody has erected larger, finer, and more commodious buildings than were burned; everybody too, has rather contracted their own individual business affairs than expanded them. The consequence is that there is much unoccupied business room to be filled by new-comers, at good round rates. The streets are in bad condition, as owing to the constant passage of heavy teams charged with building materials, anything like careful paving was out of the question. The grade, too, seems once more to have been raised, and what was once smooth and fair has again become a rugged pilgrimage of ups and downs.

THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

ITS AUTHORITY SUSTAINED.

THE FERTILIZER MANUFACTURING COMPANY AND THE FULTON MARKET—JUDGE PRATT'S DECISION—AN INJUNCTION REFUSED.

Judge Pratt gave a decision yesterday in the Supreme Court, on the motion for an injunction to restrain the Board of Health from interfering with the business of the New-York Fertiliser Manufacturing Company, foot of West Fortieth-street, who were ordered to remove the manufacture outside the City limits.

His Honor said: I have determined to refuse the application for an injunction, after careful examination of the various statutes applicable to this subject; and I am satisfied the act vests a discretion in the board to determine what is a nuisance, and to vacate and destroy it in a summary way. If the statute is harsh and oppressive when carried out, the remedy of the party aggrieved is by appeal to the law-making power for its repeal or modification. If the public officers enforcing it exceed their powers or do an act unauthorized by the statute, or act not in good faith, the remedy is by actions for damages against these officers. Again, I am not satisfied that these parties would not have an adequate remedy at law for the actions this board threaten—loss of time and of profits would all be matters proper to submit to a jury in such cases. On these two grounds, then—first, because it is not in the province of the courts to interfere with the Board of Health, and second, because I am not satisfied from the papers that the plaintiff has not an adequate remedy at law for any damages—this application is refused.

Mr. Wardell, counsel for the company, asked his Honor whether the plaintiff in such cases should give the board eight days' notice?

Judge Pratt—It is not necessary to settle that point on a decision of this motion. I considered the motion on its merits; by implication it can be inferred that the statute is not in force so as to prohibit the Supreme Court from granting an injunction without eight days' notice; but it is not necessary formally to decide that question.

Mr. Prentice, counsel for the Board of Health, hoped that, as that was not the question before the Court, no decision would be given on it.

Mr. Wardell said he understood that was a preliminary question, to be decided in the case, and the company wished to know their position.

Judge Pratt—With regard to the vessel moored at the pier, the plaintiff in his papers renders it doubtful whether it is a nuisance; but I do not think it proper for the Court to interfere. A wide descretion should be left to the board in discharging its duties; and although it may be in doubt whether, as a matter of fact, this vessel should be returned a nuisance, yet it is plainly the province of the board to determine that question, and though there may be a doubt about it, yet it is not the province of the Court to interfere.

THE FULTON MARKET MEN.

Mr. Prentice—I suppose this decision covers the Fulton Market case?

Mr. Brooke, who appeared on behalf of Brennan, Martin, and Dunn, three of the threatened market men, to ask for temporary stay on the ground that their stalls were part of the market proper, said the cases are different. The market buildings are not of the character referred to in the notices of the Board of Health. There is an issue raised on which your Honor should be satisfied before the board can have a right to go on with this matter. In the next place, with respect to the term "nuisance" in the act, I submit that that is a technical term. The mere opinion of the Board of Health that any building or place is a nuisance cannot be substituted for the judgment of a competent court as to what is a nuisance. By the notices referred to the board proposes, in consequence of the existence of what they call a nuisance, not to abate it, but to destroy the place in which it is alleged to continue. This is in open conflict with the constitutional provisions, and the Legislature cannot confer any such power on the Board of Health. If there is to be an absolute construction of this act, so that the board will have power to destroy the property of individuals, there can be no question as to the conflict of such provisions with the constitutional rights of every citizen. In order to present that question, which has not yet been presented, and, as a positive issue is made and the facts are denied on which the board proceeds, we ought to have our order to show cause. Then, if the board can show that such things are a nuisance and cannot be abated without destroying the place, your Honor can refuse an injunction, and there would be no remedy for the parties maintaining the nuisance.

Judge Pratt—The answer to all these suggestions—and they are exceedingly plausible—is in the act. The act has been held to be constitutional, in the De Peyster case, (36 N. Y.) In considering it, reference must be had to the object of the Legislature, which was to protect the life and health of the inhabitants of this City. If any one could challenge the decision of the Board of Health, and frame an issue, and have it tried by a jury, that would be the only proper method to determine a question of fact; but the whole purpose of the act would be thwarted, which was to give a summary remedy in such cases. Again, the suggestion that they contemplate the destruction of private property is answered by this, that, if they do so, and such a proceeding is unconstitutional, they would be liable as trespassers *ab initio*, and the parties have their remedy at law for all damages by reason of this act. On my construction of this statute, the board have full power, even on a personal examination, to declare a place a nuisance. It is not necessary in every instance to have the formality of sworn evidence before them. They can take such evidence as in their judgment satisfies them that any place or occupation is dangerous to health. They can make the entry in their books and serve a notice on the parties, and give them an opportunity to be heard, and then they have a right to abate the nuisance. There may be a doubt as to whether some parts of the act are constitutional, but it is not the practice of the courts in Chambers or Special Term to declare a solemn act unconstitutional. It is only such acts as on the face of them are apparently unconstitutional, that a court in Chambers will declare unconstitutional.

The suggestions made are answered by the suggestion that the parties have adequate remedy at law for all proceedings of the Board of Health.

Mr. Brooke—In the order we ask for the court can protect the rights of the Board of Health, and convey all the power to them by an adjudication on the motion in its present shape. If there is a suggestion of the constutionality of the act, and your Honor thinks that it ought not to be passed upon in Chambers or Special Term, you have power to declare that the Board of Health shall proceed to abate the nuisance, and that the board have the right to prevent the parties from occupying the premises for the purpose of creating a nuisance pending the litigation; but there is no remedy at law for the destruction of premises on which business is carried on, the profits of which depend on the contingencies of the business *in futuro*, or for the unlawful usurpation of authority. I am satisfied that the order shall be modified, and these people prevented from occupying the premises until the final action of the court; and if the court is satisfied that the only proper way to abate the nuisance is the destruction of the building, there would be reasons suggested to the court why the final injunction should not be granted. But here they assume, without any proof, that the only adequate way to suppress the nuisance is by the destruction of the place where the nuisance is maintained. Your honor has power to modify the order and to modify the issue.

Judge Pratt—It is competent for the Legislature to say that a discretion shall be vested in the Board of Health, and that has been done as plainly as language can make it; and if the act is constitutional I have no right to interfere.

Mr. Brooke suggested that the act in question was modified by the act giving the regulation of the markets to the Controller and Board of Aldermen.

Judge Pratt replied that the act creating them a bureau of the City Government conferred all previously-existing powers on the Board of Health.

Mr. Brooke mentioned as proof of the power of the board being limited, that they did not touch the inside booths at Washington Market, but appealed to the Board of Public Works. In the case of the Fulton Market men for whom he appeared, their stalls were part of the market proper, and not booths or tents.

Judge Pratt—If the Board of Health determined, in good faith, that the City Hall is a nuisance, no one can challenge them on the ground that it is not a nuisance, and try the issue. There is no authority vested in any other body to review their decisions, while acting in good faith and taking the necessary jurisdictional steps. If you ask for an order to show cause, you are entitled to it, but I refuse to give an injunction.

Mr. Brooke—When will your Honor make it returnable? Say Monday.

Mr. Prentice (smiling)—As there is no stay of proceedings, it makes no difference to counsel when it is heard.

The order was made returnable on Tuesday.

WASHINGTON.

POSTAL STATISTICS — THE FIRST MONTH'S WORK SINCE THE ABOLITION OF THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—The following statement shows the number and value of postage stamps, stamped envelopes, newspaper wrappers, and postal cards issued from the stamp division of the Third Assistant Postmaster General's Office, during the month ending July 31. From these sources the revenues of the Post-office Department are mainly derived. As this presents the business of the first month after the abolition of the franking privilege it is regarded with considerable interest. A large increase over the business of any previous month in the history of the department is believed to be the legitimate result of the wiping out of the dead head postal system. Of ordinary postage stamps there were issued to postmasters upon their requisitions 7,419,796, the value of which is $2,067,874; stamped envelopes, plain, 6,621,800, value $198,076 58; stamped envelopes with special return requests printed thereon, 4,310,500, value $158,922; newspaper wrappers, 1,743,750, value $19,669 50; postal cards, 14,961,000, value, $149,961; making the total value of all the articles issued to the public $2,594,352 18. In addition to the above there were issued of the official stamps to the War Department, 6,000, value $240; to the Treasury, 1,525,000, value $207,000; to the Interior, 35,000, value $1,060; to the Agriculture, 30,000, value $500; to the Post-office, 198,000, value, $28,800; Justice, 10,000, value, $150; to Postmasters on account of the Post-office Department, 3,041,400, value, $94,810, and of official stamped envelopes, 339,560, value $9,835, making the total number of official postage-stamps and stamped envelopes issued during the month of July, 5,153,400, the aggregate value of which is $342,395. The grand total of the month's work in this one division of the Bureau of the Third Assistant is as follows: Whole number of articles issued from which revenue is derived, 107,508,410, the value of which foots up $2,936,747 18.

WARRANTS ISSUED.

The payments made from the Treasury by warrants, during July, were as follows:

On account of civil and miscellaneous..	$6,162,182 74
On account of war....................	3,674,637 61
On account of navy....................	3,006,198 59
On account of Interior (Indian and Pension)....................	1,991,113 23
Interest advanced to the several Pacific Railroad Companies....................	1,938,705 36
Total....................	$16,772,837 53

The above does not include the payments made on account of the interest and principal of the public debt.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

The amount of fractional currency received from the printer for the week ending to-day was $549,500, and the shipments $1,022,000. The shipments of notes were $658,000. The Treasurer holds as security for national bank circulation $390,855,250, and for deposits of public money $15,680,000. The national bank currency outstanding to this date amounts to $345,640,919. Internal revenue receipts, $395,281; for the fiscal year, $9,759,798; outstanding notes of national gold banks, $1,989,200.

RESIGNATIONS AND APPOINTMENTS.

The President has accepted the resignation of Second Lieut. Charles E. Slade, of the Fifteenth Infantry, to take effect Aug. 31. Hugo Petzold has been appointed Internal Revenue Gauger for the Second District of Minnesota, John H. Weber for Nebraska, and A. F. Haywood for Dakota.

PRINTERS' STRIKE IN OTTAWA.

Wm. R. McLean, President of the International Typographical Union, has received a telegram from Ottawa, Canada, informing him of a strike among the printers of the union of that city, and has issued a circular cautioning printers from going in that direction until the matters at issue have been adjusted.

KUKLUX PRISONERS PARDONED.

The Attorney General has recommended for pardon R. O. Shotwell, of North Carolina, and Wm. M. Fulton, of South Carolina, both of whom were convicted and imprisoned for crimes against the Kuklux law.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Treasury programme for the sales of gold during August will be determined to-morrow. The selection of a seal lock for Customs use was again to-day indefinitely postponed.

Senator Ramsey, of Minnesota, and Representative Chas. A. Eldridge, of Wisconsin, are in town.

THE BUFFALO RACES—ARREST OF SWINDLERS.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 2.—Fourteen car-loads of horses from the West will arrive here to-night to participate in the races at this place next week. It is probable that the rains of the past few days will place the track in splendid order. The weather is now cool, and the hotels are fast filling up with visitors.

James H. Wilson, of Michigan, was committed for trial, to-day, by the Police Justices for paying a forged check on the Eaton County Savings Bank, of Eaton Rapids, Mich., for goods purchased here.

Paul Gregory, a resident of Anarilla, in this county, who was arrested for swindling Ananias Pierce, a wealthy capitalist of Salt Lake City, out of $11,000, received in part payment for worthless silver mines in Utah, on being arraigned before the Police Court, made a settlement with Pierce and was discharged from custody.

THE FIFTH MARYLAND REGIMENT.

CAPE MAY, N. J., Aug. 2.—The Fifth Maryland Regiment left here to-day on a special train for Philadelphia on their way home. Prior to their departure and while assembled on Columbia House lawn they expressed their thanks for attentions received from their host. The Third New-Jersey Brigade, 1,800 strong, will encamp here on the 18th inst.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Aug. 2.—The Fifth Maryland Regiment passed through this city at noon to-day on their return to Baltimore from Cape May, where they have been in camp for the last ten days.

The State Fencibles, Capt. Ryan, of Philadelphia, marched to the Vine-street wharf this afternoon bound to Atlantic City, where they will encamp for a week. The Old Guard, composed of veteran members of the Fencibles, accompany them, headed by Col. James Page, their old commander.

CLOUD'S ROWING TRIP.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Aug. 2.—Cloud, the oarsman, arrived here at 10 o'clock to-day, somewhat behind time, consequent upon so many canal-locks impeding his progress. He remains here to-day, and will take the cars at Altoona over the mountains. He expects to make up the lost time on the Ohio River.

A MAN'S HEAD SAWN OFF.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Aug. 2.—At Brown's saw-mill, in White Haven, at 8 o'clock this morning, a laborer named Frank Donnelly fell while at work near a large circular saw and struck his head against it. In an instant the whole of his head above his eyes was cut off.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRES.

PORTLAND, OREGON, IN ASHES.

TWENTY-THREE BLOCKS OF BUILDINGS DESTROYED — THE LOSS ESTIMATED AT $1,500,000.

PORTLAND, Oregon, Aug. 2.—A most destructive fire broke out at 5 o'clock this morning in this city. Twelve blocks are now in flames, and the fire is still spreading. The Fire Departments of Vancouver, Oregon City and Salem are on their way here. The water supply is failing. The fire commenced near the Metropolitan Hotel. Nearly all the city bounded by Yamhill-street on the north, Second-street on the west, Columbia-street on the south, and the river on the east, is in flames.

LATER.—The fire is fully under control. Twenty-three blocks are a total ruin. The fire originated in the furniture-store of Hurgren & Schindley, in which no fire or light were used, and was undoubtedly the work of an incendiary. The St. Charles Hotel, the largest building in the city, and two stores are the only buildings saved on Front-street. The St. Charles Hotel is damaged to the extent of $10,000. Walker's sash and door factory is destroyed; loss $80,000. The Oregon Iron-works were on fire five times. Only one house stands on First-street, in a space of eight blocks. The East side of Second-street is gone for nine squares. One fireman had a leg broken, and several were otherwise injured during the fire. A second fire was set in a house on the corner of Third and Taylor streets, but was extinguished, and the incendiary caught.

The Salem Fire Department arrived by train, which made the run of fifty-one miles in the extraordinary time of sixty-nine minutes, including stoppages. The steam-boat bringing the Vancouver Fire Department made eighteen miles in seventy-five minutes.

The loss by the fire extends into the millions.

PORTLAND, Oregon, Aug. 2—3 P. M.—The fire commenced at 4:20 A. M., and spread over an entire block before the steam fire-engine was applied, and the Metropolitan Hotel was burned to the ground. Soon after the fire broke out the wind rose and caused it to spread in all directions, so that, when the Salem Fire Department arrived, seven blocks had been consumed. They stopped the further progress of the fire northward; but when all available assistance had arrived, there were only seven engines to subdue a fire half a mile in length and a quarter of a mile wide.

As fast as it was suppressed in one direction it broke out in another, while new fires, supposed to be the work of incendiaries, were continually being discovered. The fire only ceased for want of material.

Among the losses are two engine-houses, two sash-factories, three foundries, four mills, five hotels, 100 stores, and 250 dwellings. One hundred and fifty homeless families are now encamped in the public parks. The loss is estimated at $1,500,000, on which there was an insurance of $200,000.

Foreign companies lose heavily, among which are the following: The Imperial, of London, $80,000 London and Liverpool and Globe, $40,000.

Everything is in confusion and the Police and National Guard are on duty around the burnt district.

There were two other fires this afternoon which, however, caused but a slight loss.

THE LATEST.

UNITED STATES TROOPS IN CHARGE OF PROPERTY—CHURCHES TURNED INTO DWELLINGS—FOOD TICKETS ISSUED.

PORTLAND, Oregon, Aug. 2—4 P. M.—The danger of total destruction by fire of Portland is past. Two companies of regulars from Fort Vancouver have been detailed to guard property.

Besides the losses already reported, about $500,000 was lost in removing goods. Many persons considered rich yesterday are now poor.

The fire was first discovered by the captain of a river steamer, who sounded the alarm. The material was dry and burned like tinder. Many articles were burned during removal. During the burning of Walker's factory the proprietors offered $1,000 for a stream of water from an engine for ten minutes. The buildings along the river-front were pulled down and the goods carried across the river.

A second fire was started six blocks from the original conflagration by an incendiary, who was caught by the police and taken to jail.

Samuel Lowenstein, of the firm of Emil Lowenstein & Co., was killed.

A fireman named Smith fell from a ladder, and was severely injured.

Ed. Backensto, City Treasurer, was dangerously hurt.

The following are the principal losses: Hurgren & Schindler, $80,000; Metropolitan Hotel, $30,000; G. A. Vaughan, $100,000; Smith Bros., $20,000; Dr. Freehard, $3,000; Champion Boot Factory, $11,000; Russ House, $15,000; Welch & Morgan, E. Campbell, and J. B. Springer, $5,000 each; E. Lowenstein & Co., $50,000; M. Sellers, C. S. Silvas, Lave's Hotel, and Hackey and Stillme, $20,000 each; Walker's Mill, and Reise and State, $20,000 each; W. Moffat, $25,000; Sam Sykes, St. Charles Hotel, McGuin and Hall, W. B. Lake, Powers & Burchard, and Dr. Davenport, $10,000 each; about twenty others, $15,000 each. There are other losses not yet ascertained. The gross amount of insurance is not over $300,000. A stable was fired this afternoon causing a loss of $1,000. Two men were arrested for setting fire to a house this afternoon on Third-street. Several churches have been converted into dwelling-houses. The Common Council has issued food-tickets for the destitute, and a call for aid for the sufferers from other cities.

CHICAGO.

A SEWING-MACHINE FACTORY CONSUMED.

CHICAGO, Aug. 2. — About 5:30 o'clock this evening a fire broke out in the fourth story, near the elevator, of the five-story marble building belonging to the sewing-machine company on the north-east corner of Washington and State streets, and is still burning, with the prospect that the interior will be destroyed. The building was being fitted up for occupancy by Field, Leiter & Co., as a retail dry-goods store, and was nearly finished, but contained no goods. The fire is said to have originated through the carelessness of a plumber at work on the fourth floor.

LATER.—The fire in Singer & Co.'s building, to-night, was not subdued until the roof with its large skylights, the cornice, and the entire upper floor were destroyed, and the woodwork and plastering of the other stories badly damaged. The entire loss is estimated by the Singer Company at $100,000, upon which there is no insurance.

RAILROAD ACCIDENTS.

TROY, N. Y., Aug. 2.—Train No. 15 on the Rutland and Washington Railroad, which left Eagle Bridge at 6 P. M. yesterday, for Rutland, ran off the track three miles above Shusan. Three cars and the engine were thrown entirely off. No person was injured. The accident was caused by gravel which had washed down upon the track.

LAWRENCE, Mass., Aug. 2.—The train approaching this city last evening ran into an ice-cart, killing George Durell, and seriously injuring another man named Hazeltine.

AFFRAYS LAST NIGHT.

James Gallegan, of No. 113 Baxter-street, and Michael Haslin, of No. 75 Mott-street, quarreled late last night in front of Gallegan's residence. During the fight which ensued Haslin stabbed Gallegan in the left side with a pocket-knife inflicting a severe wound. Haslin was locked up.

During a fight in Forty-seventh-street, near First-avenue, John Dennin, aged twenty-two years, of Sixteenth-street and Avenue A, was struck on the head with a tumbler and severely injured. His assailant escaped.

Frank Fox, aged forty-five, of No. 54 Ludlow-street, was struck on the head with an iron bar by some unknown person, and received a scalp wound.

Stephen McBrien, of No. 796 Tenth-avenue, and Peter Smith of Fifty-third-street and Eighth-avenue, quarreled last night at Fifty-third-street and Tenth-avenue, during which McBrien stabbed Smith in the left leg with a pen-knife, injuring him severely. McBrien was locked up.

OBITUARY.

PHILARETE CHASLES.

The death of the well-known *litterateur*, Victor Euphemion Philarete Chasles, is announced from Venice. M. Chasles was born in the neighborhood of Chartres on the 8th of October, 1799, the son of a "professor of rhetoric" who had embraced the principles of the first revolution, and had risen to distinction in the armies of the Republic. He commenced his literary career in the office of a printer in the Rue Dauphine, in Paris, and, while still a boy, was arrested, with his master, as a suspicious character at the restoration, and thrown into prison, whence he was delivered by the interest of Chauteaubriand. He now went to England, and thoroughly mastered the language and literature. After a residence of some time in Germany, for the purpose of gaining acquaintance with its language, he settled down to literary work at Paris, where he gained in 1827, along with M. Saint Marc-Girardin, a prize proposed by the French Academy for an essay on "The Literary History of the Sixteenth Century." After this date he was largely employed in editing the *Journal des Débats* and in contributing original papers and translations to the *Revue Britannique*, the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, the *Dictionnaire de la Conversation*, and the *French Plutarch*. He also translated into French some portions of Horace and of Lucan's *Pharsalia*, which appeared in the *Bibliothèque Latine-Française*. He subsequently republished his chief contributions in a collective form in ten or twelve volumes, under the title of *Studies of Comparative Literature*, embracing Antiquity, the Middle Ages; France, Spain, England, America, Germany, &c. He also published *Studies on Shakespeare*, and a small work on *Marie Stuart*. He was made a "Doctor of Letters" in 1841, and about the same time received the Order of the Legion of Honor. He also acted for many years as Keeper of the Masarine Library, and as Professor of Foreign Languages and Modern Literature, in the College of France. M. Chasles was a learned antiquary; but his name will be remembered in connection with an alleged discovery, in 1867, of what he professed to believe to be some 300 or 400 autograph letters by Sir Isaac Newton. Sir David Brewster, however, "as the biographer of Newton, and as the only living person who had examined his letters and manuscripts in the possession of the Earl of Portsmouth," in communications to the *Gentleman's Magazine* and the *Athenæum*, declared his belief that the letters were forgeries, though they had been presented by M. Chasles to the French Academy of Sciences, by whom they were published in successive numbers of the *Comptes Rendus*. M. Chasles has for some time past contributed weekly letters to the *Athenæum* on topics of interest in Paris.

HON. JOHN WIDGERY.

Hon. John Widgery, a Bowdoin graduate of the class of 1817, a member of the Cumberland Bar, and a representative of one of the oldest families in Maine, died in Portland yesterday, aged seventy-one. He was once Mayor of Little Rock, Ark., and also Clerk of the Mississippi House of Representatives.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3—1 A. M.—The lowest barometer is over the lower lakes, with westerly winds, partly cloudy weather, and falling temperature. North-westerly winds, clear, cool weather, rising barometer prevail from Michigan to Iowa southward to the Lower Ohio and Lower Mississippi Rivers, with heavy rain at Cairo; south-westerly and westerly winds and partly cloudy weather in the Southern States; low pressure, general clear weather, and light westerly winds in the Middle and Eastern States.

PROBABILITIES.

From Iowa to Michigan, and southward to Missouri and Kentucky, north-westerly winds, rising barometer, clearing, clear, and cooler weather.

For the Gulf States, falling temperature and partly cloudy weather, with westerly winds and occasional rains on the coast.

For the South Atlantic States, variable south-westerly and westerly winds, and generally clear weather during Sunday.

For the lower lakes and thence to West Virginia, rising barometer, north-westerly winds, lower temperature and clear weather.

For the Middle States, westerly and north-westerly winds, rising barometer, followed in the afternoon by partly cloudy weather, lower temperature, and occasional rain.

For New-England, south-westerly winds, warm and partly cloudy weather, with lower temperature by evening.

IN THE CITY.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature yesterday, with the average for the same, as indicated by the thermometer at Dickinson's drug-store, No. 3 Park-row: 3 A. M., 74°; 6 A. M., 74°; 9 A. M., 79°; 12 M., 84½°; 4 P. M. 88°; 6 P. M., 83°; 9 P. M., 79°; 12 M., 75½°. Average temperature yesterday, 79⅝°. Average temperature for the week, 78 2-7°.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

The Dewitt County, Ill., Grangers yesterday nominated a full Farmers' ticket for county officers.

Yesterday morning Jesse Daisy, a millman at Blunt's steam-mills, Bangor, Me., fell off a raft of logs, and was drowned. It is supposed he fell while in a fainting fit.

On Friday, at Milford, N. H., Capt. Freeman Hutchinson, a well-to-do farmer, aged sixty-five years, while in a fit of temporary insanity, hanged himself in his barn.

Mayor Medill, of Chicago, yesterday removed Fire Marshal Williams, against whom charges of gross misconduct were made, and has appointed Assistant Marshal Matt. Benner to take charge of the department.

The funeral of Hollohan took place yesterday at Baltimore, under the auspices of the Prisoners' Aid Association. His body was placed in a vault in the Baltimore Cemetery to await the arrival of his friends from Canada.

The steamer Monohancett, which runs between Wood's Hole and Oak Bluffs, went ashore at Nobosque yesterday morning, while trying to go into Woodi's Hole. She leaks badly, and a steamer has gone to her assistance.

THE CHOLERA.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Aug. 2.—Four deaths from cholera, one from cholera morbus, and three from cholera infantum are reported to have occurred in Dayton, Ohio, and vicinity during the past week.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 2.—The Board of Health reports 211 deaths for the week ending to-day, being a decrease from last week of thirty. Seven deaths are reported to be from cholera, and twenty-nine from cholera morbus.

DEATH OF GEN. SIDNEY SHERMAN—MORE INDIAN OUTRAGES.

GALVESTON, Texas, Aug. 2.—Gen. Sidney Sherman, the last cavalry commander of San Jacinto, died in this city last night, and will be buried this afternoon with military honors.

A special to the *News*, from San Jacinto, gives an account of more Indian outrages along the frontier. At Fair City, Peria's Bridge, and Brady's Creek there is great excitement, and the people are abandoning their homes and crops.

A GOVERNOR ARRESTED FOR VIOLATING THE GAME LAWS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 2.—Gov. Woodson, of this State, and Gen. James Craig, with several other gentlemen of St. Joseph, Mo., went across the line, into Kansas, yesterday, to shoot prairie chickens, and were arrested and fined for violation of the Kansas Game law. The affair caused a good deal of merriment among the Governor's friends.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

SPAIN.

OUTRAGES COMMITTED BY THE INSURGENTS IN SEVILLE—THE STOLEN FRIGATE.

MADRID, Aug. 2.—Many persons who joined the insurrection in the South in favor of the independence of the cantons have abandoned the cause in consequence of the excesses committed by the insurgents.

During the occupancy of Seville by the insurrectionists, many buildings in various quarters of the city were set on fire and laid in ashes. In a number of the streets every house and store was entered by the insurgents and plundered of the contents.

The conduct of Gen. Contreras, in bombarding defenseless towns, is producing an immense reaction throughout the country in favor of the National Government.

The frigates seized by the insurgents at Cartagena are partly manned by galley-slaves.

The Government has received intelligence from Malaga that, upon the arrival of the insurgent frigate in that harbor, the commanders of the English, French, and German squadrons held a conference with Gen. Contreras, in which they urged him to order the return of the seized war vessels to Cartagena.

The Government is further informed that the commanders decided to hold Gen. Contreras as a hostage until the vessels are returned.

Six thousand workmen of Alcoy propose to constitute the municipal Government of that town and maintain order.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF VALENCIA—COMMUNICATIONS INTERRUPTED.

MADRID, Aug. 2.—Eight siege-guns and two mortars have been sent to the Republican troops before Valencia to assist in the bombardment of that city.

All communication between Madrid and the cities in Andalusia has been interrupted by the insurgents.

BARCELONA, Aug. 2.—Don Alfonso and Saballs, the Carlist commanders at Prats de Llusanes, are fortifying that town. They are also preparing to order a levy en masse. Prats de Llusanes is in this province, forty miles north-west of Barcelona.

SEPARATION OF CHURCH AND STATE—THE ATTACK ON VALENCIA.

MADRID, Aug. 2.—A bill providing for the separation of Church and State was introduced in the Cortes to-day.

The attack upon the insurgents in Valencia was renewed this morning by the national forces, and has been kept up all day. A dispatch from that city to-night says the insurrectionists have been driven into the Plaza de Moreas, where they are besieged by the Republicans.

GREAT BRITAIN.

TERRIBLE RAILROAD ACCIDENT—TWELVE PERSONS KILLED.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—A dreadful railroad accident occurred this morning on the North-western Railway, near Wigan, to the Scotch tourist express-train from London. Twelve persons were instantly killed and thirty were wounded. Among the killed is Sir John Anson. Many of the injured persons will die.

[Sir John William Hamilton Anson, Bart, was the eldest son of Gen. Sir Wm. Anson. He was born on the 26th of December, 1816, and succeeded his father in the baronetcy in 1847. He married Elizabeth Catherine, daughter of the late Major Gen. Sir Denis Pack, by whom he had issue three sons and seven daughters.]

DEATH OF THE DUCHESS OF INVERNESS.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—The Duchess of Inverness is dead.

[Cecilia Letitia Underwood, Duchess of Inverness, was the daughter of the second Earl of Arran and his third Countess, Elizabeth Underwood. She was born in 1789, and married Sir George Buggin, who died in 1825, and subsequently his Royal Highness the late Duke of Sussex.

AUSTRIA.

FIRE IN THE EXPOSITION BUILDING.

VIENNA, Aug. 2.—A fire occurred in the exposition building this morning, and was not extinguished before the Alsace-Lorraine peasant dwelling was destroyed. The agricultural *annexe* was threatened with destruction, but was saved by the energy of the firemen.

PRUSSIA.

A FALSE REPORT—IMPORTANT INTERVIEW.

BERLIN, Aug. 2.—The report that the Spanish insurgents at Cartagena burned the house of the German Consul in that city and maltreated the Consul is denied.

It is probable that an interview will take place at an early date at Frankfort between the King of Belgium and the Emperor of Germany.

MEXICO.

THE FOURTH DIVISION OF THE ARMY NOT ON THE RIO GRANDE.

MATAMORAS, Aug. 2.—The *Voz Publica* denies the rumor in the American papers that Gen. Escobedo, with the fourth division of the Mexican Army, had been ordered to the Rio Grande, and says that Gen. Escobedo is on his estate near San Luis Potosi, and that the fourth division of the army is stationed at different and remote parts of the Republic on active duty. The report, although stated to have emanated from the head-quarters of the Department of Texas, and first appeared in the San Antonio papers, is groundless.

THE CLEVELAND MEETING.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 2.—The fourth and last day of the Cleveland Club meeting passed off pleasantly. Ten thousand people were in attendance. The track was in perfect condition and the sport good.

In the first race Goldsmith Maid was the favorite in the pools against the field; but in the first heat she caught her hind foot in her fore-quarter boot, bringing her to a dead stand-still, and leaving American Girl and Lucy to finish the race, the Maid being declared distanced. Lucy won the race in three straight heats, all closely contested by American Girl, although the time was slow.

SUMMARY.

Lucy....................	1	1	1
American Girl....................	2	2	2
Goldsmith Maid....................	dis.		

Time—2:21¼, 2:23¾, 2:24¼.

The second and last race was for 2:40 horses, for a purse of $2,000. There were eleven entries and nine starters. Clementine was the favorite in the pools at odds of 2 to 1, and won the race in three straight heats.

SUMMARY.

Clementine....................	1	1	1
Waller....................	2	2	2
Zilcaddie Gold-dust....................	3	4	3
Vanity Fair....................	5	3	0
Little Longfellow....................	4	8	0
Mary Taylor....................	6	6	6
Russell....................	7	7	7
Magnolia....................	8	5	8
Sleepy Joe....................	9	9	9
Fashion....................	dr.		
Fearnaught, Jr....................	dr.		

Time—2:29, 2:27½, 2:30½.

This closes the most successful meeting ever held here, the weather being fine throughout, the attendance large, and the track in first-class order.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

A SHORT VACATION.

I'd vowed this month I'd dedicate
To somewhat sterner metre;
My theme I'd "strictly meditate,"
And make mankind discreeter;
Alas! I have but proved again
How plans and practice vary;
I left the lyre and took the train—
Humanum est errare!

I said, to "live laborious days"
One needs a change of diet;
No man the "spirit clear" can "raise"
Without pure air and quiet;
I fancy now my Muse prefers
A climate *not* so airy;
You can't foresee these whims of hers—
Humanum est errare!

'Tis plain that that austerer song,
More anger's birth than pity's,
Proceeds alone from men who long
Have drawn thick breath in cities;
And yet, who knows? This Muse of mine
May try some new vagary;
I wont go back—for all the Nine—
Humanum est errare!

But oh! for that misguided world
Whom none can now enlighten
Since I on shingly beach am curled,
Inglorious, at Brighton!
Nor I alone, but here *you* are,
I wish you'd fan me, Mary,
And find me out a fresh cigar—
Humanum est errare!

—*Austin Dobson.*

ISKANDER EFFENDI.

It is somewhat strange that you people have known me so long and have known so little about me. But that is the way of the world. I have had nothing to conceal, and it only happens that you never before put the question to me plainly: "Have you a story to tell?" My story, stripped of the local interests which make it seem strange to American life, is a very common story; but I confess that sometimes, when I am leading this calm and delicious existence of ours, I have hard work to realize my personal identity with the man whom you, I think, will be surprised to hear was once Iskander Effendi, merchant in Jerusalem. You know that I am a Hebrew by birth. My father's family had lived in England, and he came thence to New-York, bringing with him all his property. I was brought up as an only child, educated with care and expense, sent abroad to travel, and indoctrinated thoroughly into the religious faith of my ancestors.

I was not given to associating with others of my age and station, and I passed with such as a somewhat morose boy. Yet with books and paintings I made life pass on quietly enough, and so I might have lived, perhaps, till I grew old had I not seen and loved a woman.

You will not care to know where or how I first saw Edith ——. Some of you remember her. It was the one grand secret of my life. I was a young man of ardent affections, hopeful, cheerful, and I believe I could have made her a happy wife. She was very beautiful, and they said very gentle and good, and I saw her and I loved her.

But I never knew her for years. You start. Was it strange that I, a Jew, of the race of the despised, should have shrunk from exposing myself to her contempt? No. I never approached her—never spoke a word to her. Why should I lose the glory of my dream by subjecting myself to her pity or her scorn? Why should I risk losing the blessedness of loving her by hearing that she had called me Alexander the Jew?

She was the daughter of wealthy parents. Her position was undoubted. Her circle was not mine, though my father's wealth was tenfold that of hers. Though we were admitted into all the houses of the wealthy and aristocratic in America, still we were Jews, and I would not have approached that fair girl and subjected myself to the glance of her pitying eye for all the wealth of Solomon. She was very young, not eighteen, but a perfect woman, and I worshiped her at a distance—how sincerely! with what depth of devotion! Once, and but once, I was near her; for, passing down a New-York street one dark night, in front of her father's door, I saw her carriage draw up at the curb, and she descended from it with her mother. Just as they stepped out two ruffians set upon them, and the elder lady shrieked and fell, while Edith sprang proudly back to the side of the carriage, and raised her slender arm and fan as if she carried a sword. It was but the work of a second to send the villains, one into the gutter and one half dead against an iron fence. Then I left them, unthanked, for I did not wish to be recognized and remembered. Can you imagine this strange feeling? It was my life. It led my every-day existence. For this thought, and this only, I lived—that I should love that beautiful girl, and love her unknown forever.

My father died, leaving me wealthy and alone in the world. The life I had led had wholly separated me from men. I was utterly alone. My father's loss was not felt, for I had never loved him. Yet there was a strange incident in his death which impressed me. He died suddenly, and his last words were very few. "Philip—you are alone—lonesome—my son, you have kindred that you know not of—Jerusalem—seek—father's—son—brother"—These broken words were his last utterance.

I had passed four years of my life in the East with a tutor. I know not what longing after human affection sent me on the search that was pointed out in my father's last words. I gathered that I had kindred somewhere, and perhaps he meant to say he or his father had a brother of whom I would hear something in Jerusalem.

I had nothing to live for in America but Edith—and just then Edith was gone. Her mother died, and her father took her away to Europe, and for long travel.

I went to seek some one I could love, and that would love me. It was a boyish fancy, perhaps, but I sought it the world over. In Jerusalem I learned nothing. Then I came back to England and sought the old branches of the family, but they had gone long ago to Madrid. At Madrid I found no traces of them; but I went thence to Tunis, and, after living a year in the latter city of living Arabs and dead men's bones, I went by way of the coast, with a Mograbbin caravan, to Cairo and Suez, and down the Red Sea to Aden.

But why relate further my wanderings? For three years I sought kindred—anything possessing my blood—but without success, and I returned at last to Jerusalem, where I resolved to live and die. More than two years I had been in the Holy City without setting foot within the Christian's great temple, when one morning the Padre Antonio, desiring to purchase of me a rare piece of brocade for an ornamental use in the Latin chapel, took me with him to see the spot. I was dealing in silks and jewels then by way of amusement, for I was a lonesome man in my habits at Jerusalem, as I had been in America. The padre left me alone in the rotunda of the church.

I was standing on the Latin side of the Holy Sepulchre, just under the dome, close by the entrance to the Chapel of the Angel. It was almost noon. In ten minutes, at the most, we would hear the thundering clatter on the board at the door, which implies that the Turk who sits in state at the grand entrance is about to go to his noonday meal, and the great church is to be closed until the hour of vespers.

Here and there around the sacred centre were devotees kneeling in prayer. On the Moor's side an old black man—looking, in the face, the very image of my grandfather's servant, Neptune, but in dress very different—was kneeling at the edge of the inclosing wall of the sepulchre, with his head thrown back, and his face upturned to the blue and serene sky that shone over the open dome. As I looked at him, I for the moment forgot the place in which I was, and remembered the scenes of a long-gone and, perhaps I should add, a long-forgotten boyhood.

I could not, without some awe and reverence, stand on the spot that had received so many bended knees and penitential tears for fifteen centuries; and, while that feeling of awe and reverence was taking possession of me, I caught sight of the face of the kneeling Moor, and the memory of my old home in America came over me with a gush of tenderness, and I felt the tears on my cheek, and wiped them away with the silken sleeve of my caftan.

Just at that moment I was aware of another person kneeling close by my side. This was a female, but her face was not visible. She was dressed in the Arab costume, and that of the poorer class. A long blue cotton gown, without belt, fell from her shoulders, and covered her kneeling form; a head-dress of the same blue stuff—which you, perhaps, might call a veil—was over her head, and drawn tight around her face. I supposed her to be a Christian woman of the city, or possibly from Jaffa or Kafr-el-Eniab, and I would have taken no further notice of her but for the convulsive sobs which shook her frame, and which now became painfully audible.

The monks and others around paid no attention to this. I afterward learned to know that such sobs and evidences of agony are too common just there to attract the attention of any frequenter of the place. Daily many hundreds, women mostly, kneel weeping there, as daily for a thousand years pilgrims have knelt and wept. But I was a stranger, and I did not understand that the Christian women were moved there very much as our Israelitish old men are moved at the great temple stones where every Friday they meet to pray and lament.

So I looked at her more earnestly, and, as she sobbed more and more, she slightly displaced the cotton garment that covered her head and neck, and, standing as I did just above her, I saw that she was no Arab woman. Her neck was white; her hair was bound in a knot with a chain of gold that flashed among the tresses which hung from the bright loop.

"This," I said, "is no Arab woman. Is she, perhaps, Georgian or Circassian? But, if so, what does she here in the church of Christ's resurrection? For the Georgians and Circassians are mostly in Turkish harems. Perhaps, then, she is Greek. But why the disguise? This cotton robe is not worn for humility, since it is but the covering, and not the substitute for splendor."

And as I stood thus thinking, the thunder of the rapping on the board at the door resounded through the building, and the hundreds of monks, attendants, visitors, penitents, and beggars rushed in a mass to the stone of unction and the great doorway.

The praying woman by my side rose slowly to her feet, and threw back the veil which she had kept pressed against her face. She did not entirely expose her countenance, and I could only catch the outline of a rosy cheek and the edge of a rounded chin. The act was hasty, as if she was oppressed for breath; for, as she did it, a labored sigh as of pent-up grief escaped her lips, and she murmured audibly: "To-morrow—to-morrow—always to-morrow."

As she spoke, she seemed suddenly aware of my presence, and the veil fell over her face.

I had heard her speak four words in good English; for there was no mistaking that English word to-morrow for any guttural Arabic word.

It was none of my business—this woman's grief or her nationality. Had I met her in the streets of New-York or London, or even in Paris or Berlin, and she had said, "To-morrow—to-morrow—always to-morrow," I would probably have passed on and forgot her.

But to see the outline of such a face under an Arab yasmak, and to hear such a voice in English accents utter those words in Jerusalem by the Holy Sepulchre, was another sort of matter, and I might well be astonished. She was tall and slender—thus much the dress exposed—and she moved with grace; and while I watched her swift steps, she was gone in the crowd, and I was alone.

I hastened out into the open space before the church, but in such a mass of men and women, each woman almost a fac-simile of all the others, how could I hope to find her? Withal there was one of the daily battles between a Greek and a Latin priest going on in the court, and victory long hesitated which of the two to crown, so that, by the time I made my way to the little arch that leads out by the ruins of the Church of St. John and the Hospital of the Knights, all possibility of tracing the unknown was lost, and I was left to my imaginations.

I sat in the afternoon on the front of my shop in the bazaar, smoking and thinking—thinking, doubtless, of the face I had seen in the morning and the voice I had heard, for why should I not? I was alone in the world—alone in Jerusalem—nor living man or woman could claim right to challenge my thinking of any beautiful woman I chose to occupy myself about.

The next shop to my own was that of a money-changer. You know that the shops of Jerusalem are not like our English or American shops. The bazaar is one long, narrow street, roofed over and glazed, so that the rain never falls on a shop front. The shops are each about as large as an ordinary show-window in a Broadway store—say six or seven feet wide and as many deep—and the door is but a shutter, hinged at the bottom, which falls down, and, standing out in the street, makes a little platform in front of the shop on which the merchant sits; so that the bazaar is lined with a row of merchants on each side, sitting only a few feet apart, and each one can reach all the contents of his shelves almost without rising from his seat, and can light the pipe of his opposite neighbor without moving.

A camel heavily laden was coming down the bazaar, and had reached the point nearly in front of me, when a horseman, followed by ten or a dozen others, came up from the street of David. It was manifest that one or the other must turn back, for there was not room for the horsemen to pass. The leader of the party was a young man, dressed in the gorgeous style of the Lebanon Druses. No one could doubt that he was a prince of that proud and strange race, and the haughty style in which he shouted to the Arab camel driver only made the surmise more sure.

But the Arab was from the Jordan Ghor, and Arabs of that neighborhood seldom give way to mortal man. It therefore seemed that the horseman would be ignominiously overturned, to his own confusion and the imminent danger of my shop and wares, tor the Ishmaelite came on without a pause, his huge camel swinging now to the right and now to the left, his heavy load of the drift-wood of the Dead Sea threatening to carry away the very sides of the bazaar.

The horseman reined up, or rather spoke to his horse, who, like a true desert mare, stopped as if she were suddenly turned to a statue. Again he shouted to the Arab, who hung lounging over the neck of his camel with an appearance of nonchalance or stupidity that might well have imposed on a stranger to Arab customs, but with his keen black eye flashing from under the shawl that hung over his head. The horseman was no stranger. The next instant he uttered the sharp hiss that camels understand, and with the utterance mingled the report of his pistol. The camel paused with uplifted foot. The Arab fell under the foot as it came down, the huge, spongy mass rolling him over, but not crushing him.

"He is dead," I exclaimed involuntarily in English.

"Only frightened," said the Druse in as good English as mine; and, turning to his attendants, he uttered some words of command which sufficed to clear the way before him in a few seconds, and they were gone, leaving the Arab lying in the gutter which runs along the middle of the streets of Jerusalem, instead of at the sides as in other cities.

English again! and this time from a Druse; and good-sounding English, with a hearty smack of familiarity about it which left no doubt that the speaker had used that tongue from his childhood. Only two words, but enough for my brain to work upon, and so I pondered till the sun went down, and then I walked on the wall above the Zion gate, and thought on the matter. For all this made up a startling subject of thought for a Jew in Jerusalem.

Meantime the Arab had picked himself out of the gutter. For Mohammedan or Jew durst not touch a man supposed to be shot by a Druse, and he might have lain there and bled to death, for aught they dared do till some Turkish officer had passed an opinion on him. I was just getting off my shop front to go to his assistance, but he had found leisure to recover his scattered brains, and rose to his feet. Finding no bullet-hole in his body, to his evident astonishment, he went to seek his wandering camel down the nearest cross street, and then came back by our way.

Achmed Haraga, the money-changer next me, exchanged a word with him as he came along, and a sign that spoke more than words. I had learned that sign in Bagdad, and I knew what it meant. If I had time I would tell you how I learned it.

I walked on the wall over Mount Zion, and thought of the woman I had seen by the Sepulchre. There was something very homelike about that English voice. It reminded me of my mother. Did I tell you that my mother was a Christian woman? She was the daughter of—no matter who—but she was a gentle, beautiful girl; and because she married my father they turned her out of house and home, and cursed her at the fireside where her mother had prayed. Her mother, thank God, was dead. I think that, but for the memory of the Christian treatment her family gave her, I might by her gentle influences have been a Christian. But I never forgot that curse. My mother died when I was young. I remembered her face, its exceeding tenderness and beauty, and somehow the voice of the weeping woman brought back to me that beloved countenance. "To-morrow," I said. "Well, I will go to-morrow to the Sepulchre again, and perhaps I shall see her there;" and, content with that, I went my way homeward by the street of the Armenians.

There is a dark archway through which the street passes under the convent. I had no lantern in my hand, and this was a violation of the Turkish rule. It was not surprising, therefore, that as I passed the door of the convent under the arch two of the soldiers of the Pasha should seize me, and demand why I was out alone without a lantern. I replied that I was an American. They thought my Arabic too good for that, or pretended so to think, and—and—the result was that I had to be rough. I had some skill in that line; my early education was not neglected. They shouted for help, and several soldiers were on me in a twinkling. Imagine my surprise, however, when I found myself standing with my back to the convent wall, and not alone in my position of defense. Another man, whose features were wholly invisible in the dark, was as hearty as I in the business of our defense; and as the mêlée was altogether too thick for the use of fire-arms, we soon found ourselves fully equal to the task of keeping at bay the entire lot of Moslem soldiers.

"How long is this to last, however?" I asked in Arabic, after we had kept them off about five minutes by putting six or eight of them wholly out of the combat.

"No longer than we like it," said my ally, very coolly. "For my part I rather enjoy the fun of the thing; but, if you say so, we'll have help," and, without waiting my reply, he blew a shrill whistle that rang down the street toward the Tower of David, and a troop of horse came up the pavement at a gallop.

"Sweep out the archway," was the ringing order given by my companion, and the next instant the soldiers of the Pasha were scattered like chaff, and we were at liberty. The good Armenians had long ago bolted and barred their convent doors against Jew, Turk, and infidel, as is their custom when either is likely to demand their services. So we were left to ourselves, and when the troop returned my valiant defender mounted me by his side, and we went at a rattling pace down the hill from the Jaffa gate, and up the sharp, winding passage that leads south to the gate of the Mograbbins. And here we passed near my own house, and I asked my brave friend to pause, and let me thank him for his aid. But he declined briefly, saying the city would probably be too hot for him to-night.

"But shall I not see you again at all, to thank you?"

"Thanks are not needed. I did but my duty. But stay—you live in this quarter? Then you are a Jew. We are both bound to enmity against this accursed Government. I must hasten now, but I will see you again. Which is your house? To-morrow night at this hour I will be there—Sebulkeer;"—and he was gone. What necromancy was it that a minute later made the gate of the Mograbbins clang heavily as it closed—that gate least often opened in the daytime of any gate of Jerusalem, and always shut at night as firmly as if sealed with the seal of Solomon?

Before noon of the next day I was on watch in the Church of the Sepulchre, but I watched in vain for the blue gown. There were hundreds of that color, but the form and step I looked for were absent.

As I stood near the door of the Sepulchre, looking eagerly toward the stone of unction, I became suddenly aware of a conversation carried on in English within the Chapel of the Angel. It was in low tones, but I was standing directly in front of the small hole in the wall through which the Greek priests are accustomed to pass out the holy fire on Easter Day, and the persons within doubtless took no note of the existence of such an outlet. They supposed themselves alone, and, having full view of the doorway, imagined that no one was within hearing. For you will bear in mind that the Chapel of the Angel is a little chapel in front of the Sepulchre, on the floor of the church, under the great dome.

"My daughter," said in Arabic a voice of singular melody; "my daughter, your grief seems very heavy—"

"I do not understand Arabic," interrupted a female voice in Italian.

"I said," replied the man, in Italian, "that your grief is very heavy. Can the Church do nothing to console you?"

"I do not speak Italian well enough to converse in it; my language is English," was the reply.

Then followed a few sentences in a low tone which I could not hear—which, indeed, I did not try to hear, for what had I to do with them? and then I heard an exclamation of joy—"Selim, Selim! at last, at last!"—and I remembered the voice.

"Where, where have you wandered? Every day for a year or more I have been on this spot at noon, and you came not; though when we parted you said we should meet here to-morrow."

"I have been a fugitive. Yesterday was the first day I have been able to enter Jerusalem, and last night I was again compelled to assume a disguise. But all is over. We will not part again."

"Thank God! thank God!"

That voice! that voice! It had now haunted me four-and-twenty hours. I had made it the business of my life for those hours; had built up the fabrics of ten, twenty, a hundred lives on that voice. I had thought, fancied, dreamed about it, until I had some sort of notion that I had property in it. And this priest was the robber of what I had, it seemed to me, possessed a life-time. And I was strangely moved when I heard him repeat, tenderly, "Darling, it is all over now; we will not part again."

They came out together and passed me, neither one noticing my presence. He wore the dress of a Greek priest. They marry wives; so there was nothing very strange about this meeting. She was dressed in the ordinary black-silk bag of a wealthy Oriental lady, and the waddle which her loose shoes made necessary was the remotest possible resemblance to the graceful step of the day previous.

I followed them to the doorway, the street, down by the Mediterranean Hotel, across the street of David, and just there he turned and left her. While I looked at him she was gone, and I lost them both in the crowd. I had no object in following either. My little romance of twenty-four hours was over, and I had seen the beginning and end of it.

I went to my shop and sold silks till the sun set, and then home to sit by the doorway and dream.

How much I dreamed in those long years of Eastern life. I dreamed the sunniest dreams—of bright countries, rich with olives and pomegranates, and palms bearing dates of Ibreem! I dreamed that night of my old home in America. I heard the wind in the tree over the gate. I heard the quail whistling in the corn-field down the valley. I heard the dash of the water over the little mill-dam in the ravine. I heard the voice of my father, stern, calm, not affectionate, but always kind. I heard most of all the voice of my Christian mother, praying alone, as she was accustomed to pray; for my father forbade her praying with me, and that I believe killed her. Many a time I had wondered whether there was not something in that religion of my gentle mother, and now it came over me with a hitherto unknown force. I knew the Christian story well. Every word of it I had read over and over in former years, for my mother's prayers were not prayers to be overheard and forgotten; and now, as the sunlight faded above Jerusalem, I remembered the story of the Passion, and recalling all its touching mournfulness, I bowed my head.

"Iskander the Jew is sorrowful to-night."

It was my rescuer of the night previous. He was alone, and would pause now but a moment.

"I saw you in the bazaar yesterday," he said.

"But I saw you not."

"You do not recognize a Druse without his head-dress."

I started to my feet. He smiled, and went on quietly.

"You speak English. I heard you when I shot at the scoundrelly Bedouin."

"And you replied in English."

"Very true. We will drop the Arabic, then, and use the vernacular, especially as we may be overheard. You are an American."

"How know you that?"

"Because no Englishman could do the Oriental as you have, and more especially because of our last night's experience. I am from New-York myself, long ago; you?"

"From the same City."

"We are fellow-countrymen, as I supposed last night; and now will you do me a service? One must ask strange things at times. There is a lady in the case, too. Will you give house-room to one in whom I have a deep interest? You have women about your house, I suppose. Your porter has a wife or two, if he's a Moslem—one, at least, if he's a Jew—I am right? Yes; and will you then let me bring her here for a little while? She will not disturb your quiet. I will say nothing about paying board just now; for I think you understand that I am not of the kind likely to ask a service and leave it unrewarded, nor do I think you are one to ask or receive reward for hospitality."

It was a very sudden thing; but in ten minutes it was arranged, and in ten more the lady, closely veiled, was in my house. The house was built around a court-yard. The rooms on each side were reached only by steps descending into the court. She had one side of the house, and Hebrew women-servants were engaged for her. When she was at length in possession of her rooms, he came to me and said quietly, "Will you see her?"

I followed him to the harem. Little did I dream of what awaited me. When I reached the room, I found before me, radiant in all her splendid beauty, the lady of the church—such I knew her by the dress and chain of gold—and the lady was Edith!

I was calm. When was I ever otherwise? She did not recognize me. Why should she? She thanked me for the hospitality, and I replied briefly, and retired to my seat in the gateway, where, a little later, he left me, pressing my hand, and uttering that word which all Orientals understand as meaning, "I trust you as I trust my God." How faithfully I kept that trust! At first life seemed terrible to me. To have her in my house all day and night, unseen, unapproached, to know that she loved another, to half suspect that she was not true even to him, to spend my days in watching the churches and bazaars for the priest, my nights in imagining her story, of which I knew no word—this was very hard. Daily the young man, known to me only as Selim Bey, as I was known to him only as Iskander, came to the house and went into her apartments. Daily he paused and talked with me a little while, until he said, one day, "Iskander, I shall be absent now some days. Go in and see Edith once in a while; she will be lonely."

I must pass along now rapidly with my story. I did see her. I never saw woman half so lovely. At first I but spoke with her at the doorway of her rooms in the evening and the morning. Then I persuaded her to walk out with me. First we climbed the wall on Mount Zion; then we rambled around the city. Now we walked down the Valley of Jehoshaphat, now ascended the sunny slopes of Olivet. Sometimes we walked as far as Bethany. Once we went on horseback to Bethlehem. All this time she wound around me the delicious bonds of love.

I know not that I should say anything of myself, but I may at least assert that I was not a man to despise either for physical or mental reasons. I was young and strong. I had studied much, read much, traveled much. There were few subjects of ordinary conversation in such a country with which I was not familiar, and she needed no other guide about the Holy City. And while I named all the places, she told me all the thrilling Christian histories that cling to them.

A month glided by. It was the month of May, most delicious of all the year in Jerusalem.

One day I was sitting on the front of my shop, in that listless way that had now come over me, wrapped in the consciousness of present enjoyment, and diligently keeping out of my brain the bitter truth that I was dreaming of a delight that was to end suddenly and forever when Selim should return. I was as happy as man could be. I had thoroughly adapted myself to the Oriental fatalism, content with the present though the next moment should bring destruction.

Thus indulging my fancy, I sat with my eyes half closed, and Achmed Haraga, the money-changer, might well have thought me sleeping. Nor, indeed, did I myself see the Bedouin, who, gliding by me, entered into a conversation with the man of gold and silver, until suddenly my ear caught the name of Selim Bey. Then I listened.

"He will come by the well of Birreh. We will not fail. The sons of Ibrahim never forget. But the arms we must have."

"You shall have them to-night at the Damascus gate. But the bracelets must be here to-day."

"They are here."

And the Arab produced a small package of heavy gold bracelets, such as the Orientals are accustomed to make rudely out of coin as a convenient means of investment. When they desire money for use, the bracelets pass with the money-changers for their gold value.

Khalifah, the Bedouin, had been made the messenger of his tribe to negotiate a purchase of arms; and, from the circumstances, I could not doubt that they were to be used in an attack on Selim, doubtless in revenge for the ignominous overthrow of the Arab in the bazaar, for the man was the same.

My resolution was taken at once.

I closed my shop, and, hastening home, inquired of Edith when she expected Selim. He was to return the next day. I must be at the well of Birreh, then, in the morning, and watch for him to the northward on the road to Galilee. I had not been living thus long in Jerusalem without providing for myself the means of assistance in just such cases as this. For in the East we were liable at any moment to need the strongest personal defenses; and among my household goods I had a store of arms, while among my acquaintances were men I could depend on for such emergencies. But the time was brief.

Near Bir Ayoub, on the Jaffa road, I once found an Arab in distress, and succored him. No matter now for the particulars. He was one of the men of Abu Goash, the robber chief. My man and his family were bound to me by the Eastern laws of gratitude. Seven stout men with horses I could count on from among them, and to them I dispatched a messenger before the gates of Jerusalem were shut at sunset. They would have no difficulty in reaching the appointed place of meeting by daybreak in the morning. I myself, with one of my servants, mounted and left the city in the night, carrying about us enough of the Frankish weapons to arm our expected band. I had a perfect arsenal of revolvers in my belt and shawl, and Mousa, my man, carried as many. We rode northward by the starlight, picking our dangerous way among the rocks, for there are no roads in Syria, and night travel is next to impossible. You know them well, Effendi. The moon rose a little before the dawn, and by its deceptive light we passed the well of Birreh, and the great fields of rocks that lie around the site of Bethel of old. In the olive groves near Ain Haramieh we paused, and as the day was breaking we met my expected allies—ten swarthy sons of Ishmael, mounted on mares of pure blood, ready for any service that I might require of man or beast. I waited here, trusting to intercept my friend, who would come from Nablous by this route. How many men he might have with him I could not guess; but Edith thought it improbable that he would bring more than one attendant.

As the day came up, and I waited by the side of the way, I confess to you that for the first time a terrible thought came to me. What was this half Druse, half American, to me, that I should risk my life for his? Were he out of the way, might not Edith the beautiful be mine? I never heard her name him with the tone that one uses in speaking of an absent lover. Did she love him so much, after all? Who, then, was the Greek priest? What was this mystery? I had scarcely asked myself the question before. I had been listless, stupid, Oriental in my ways of thinking. Edith was after all as likely to be mine as to be his or the Greek priest's.

Hours glided along, and we waited under the olive-trees, and I thought thus a hundred wild thoughts. The tempter was with me, and might have triumphed but for a sudden interruption.

A volley of fire-arms sounded in the valley below. We sprang to the saddle, and dashed down the road at a furious gallop. The scene at the foot of the hill explained itself. The attack that was planned for the well of Birreh had been for some reason changed to the Haramieh fountain, and, as we reached the foot of the hill, we found Selim standing with his back to the bank at the side of the horse-path, beset by full a score of Arabs, whose volley had killed his two companions.

The young American was ready to sell his life dearly. He had fired his revolver twice with fatal precision, but as the enemy approached him, he had drawn his short yataghan, and, with the strength and skill of an accomplished swordsman, was keeping off the heads of a dozen lances that were seeking his breast. How easily at that instant I might have been left alone to protect Edith the beautiful! But I did not pause. We descended on the Arab horde like a thunderbolt. Seven saddles were empty before we closed with them, and then the contest was brief and decisive. Five of the Oulad Ibrahim fled across the hill, and a ball from my revolver lamed forever the horse on which the last one rode.

But the Druse chieftain was not where I had found him. He lay on the ground, bleeding from a ghastly wound. As I sprang to his side he murmured, the words gurgling in blood, "Lift me, Iskander—gently. It's all up with me."

I lifted him with one arm around his shoulders. His head fell on my breast, but he revived a little at the change in his position. We made a litter of branches, and carried him gently to Birreh. I had sent a messenger for Edith, and she arrived at the huts by the well just as we brought him there. We carried him into the covered house, the pilgrim's resting-place by the well, and made him as comfortable as we could; but life was fast ebbing away, and when the evening approached he was dying.

Edith sat by him, Edith the beautiful—how beautiful! There was no wild emotion of grief in the dear girl. She sat down by his side as the wife of a chieftain of Mount Lebanon should, and tenderly cared for him with tearless eyes.

At length, as I sat holding his head on my breast, he turned his face so as to look up into my eyes. His gaze was long and steadfast, as if his soul would pierce my own. Then he spoke slowly, painfully, in Arabic.

"Thy face has all the tenderness of the face that comes to me in dreams. Her face—so heavenly!"

Ali Benhammed, my Arab friend, stood looking at us, and, as the features of the dying chief lay close to mine, uttered an exclamation of astonishment. The other Arabs crowding around said aloud, "They are brothers!"

"Iskander Effendi," said Ali to me, "is the Druse your brother?"

There was something in the question that startled me.

"Selim, who was your father," I said.

"Why seek to know, Iskander? Even Edith never knew."

"Because my father was a Hebrew, and my mother a Christian, and they have told me that my younger brother died."

"Allah! can this be!" he exclaimed, trembling so that Edith, who did not understand us, for we talked in Arabic, sprang to his side, fearing that this was the death struggle. But it was not yet the hour of parting. I had found my kindred; for Selim the Druse was verily my brother! Found him for one hour—one hour—and after that, where should we meet again? In the Jerusalem of Abraham and Isaac and Jacob, or never again?

The story was told slowly in broken accents, and Edith and I listened all the night, wiping his lips and begging him to rest. But he would tell it, and we heard it all. Briefly, all that concerns you to know was this:

Between our father and mother was made an agreement of which I never heard until I now learned it from my brother. It was that their children should be educated alternately in the faith of the father and the mother. The first child was to be educated by the father, and this was duly carried out with me. But when the second child was born, the father caused the mother to believe that it survived only a few hours, while he, in fact, conveyed the babe to his friends in a distant city, where he was brought up in ignorance of his parentage, and in the Hebrew faith.

The guardian of the boy was abundantly supplied with money, and was instructed to spare no expense in his education. He finally brought him to Jerusalem, where, in the midst of the impressive scenes that surrounded him, and in the presence of his father, the story of his birth was revealed. He was a boy of spirit, and the history had not the effect that was anticipated. His soul revolted at it. He disowned his father, ran away from his guardian, and sought to escape the bitterness of his own anger by leading the life of an adventurer in the East. Chance threw him among the Druses, and he became one of them. His education and skill soon enabled him to control the fiery race of the followers of El-Hakim, and he became an Emir. Several years had passed, and he was engaged in plots for the overthrow of the Turkish power in the entire pashalic of Damascus. He was the head of the conspiracy. Its branches extended from Alexandria to Aleppo. Three years previously he had rescued from the hands of an attacking party of Bedouins a little group of travelers. An old man and his daughter were among them—Americans—who were traveling, with two Englishmen in the party. The fright rendered the old man helpless, and the Druse chief took him on a litter to his own house in the Lebanon hills. I might have said his palace, for such it was. For six months the father lingered in the Druse fastness, and during that time his daughter won the heart of the Druse chieftain; then the father died, and the daughter was left in his home. They were married after the Druse fashion; but she was of American faith, and the ceremony, though she yielded to it at the time, never seemed to her a valid marriage, and she pined at the thought of her dishonor. Then he carried her to Jerusalem, that they might be married there by the English bishop; but when he was arranging it, sudden flight became necessary. He promised to meet her at the Sepulchre the next day at noon, in disguise, and with this hasty promise he left her alone in the Holy City. For a year he dared not approach her, remaining among his mountain warriors, while she was shut up in the house of an Arab woman, visiting only the Church of the Sepulchre daily, to watch and weep and pray. He met her there at last, disguised as a priest, in the Chapel of the Angel, and that night they were married by the English prelate. Then he placed her in my charge, and then followed the events already known.

And so I had found my kindred. I was not alone now.

"I thank God for this, Iskander. I have not thanked God before since—since— Iskander, thou art of the faith of our father."

"Nay, Selim; I think I could be a Christian since I have known thy wife Edith. The curse of my mother's father made me hate the Christian faith. So the sin of my father has well nigh won me to it by sending her to me. Our mother was an angel of God, Selim."

Edith knelt by his side and whispered—

"And thou, Selim?"

"I almost believe in thy words, dear one. I have wandered far from the dear old land. I have long forgotten all faith. But thou hast almost won me. Speak to me of the Son of Mary."

So she spoke gently in low accents of singular melody—telling us all the story of the Passion and the Exaltation. And Selim, lying on the ground at Beitin—even where his father Jacob lay of old—by the same spring that soothed the sleep of Israel, saw, as his father saw, the heavens opened, and angels ascending and descending. And the face of Edith was the holiest of all, as she knelt by his side and prayed.

Effendi, I believe that the prayers were heard. Doubtless the smile of joy that stole over his face as the dawn came into the east was the answer of our God, the God of Jacob. When the sun was rising over the hills of Moab, he stretched his right hand out and threw it over Edith's neck, and drew her down to him, and pressed his lips to hers in a long kiss, and then I received her in my arms as she fell back from his dead embrace.

We buried him under the wall of Jerusalem, outside the Zion gate, where the Christian dead are congregated. Edith and I prayed at the sepulchre together that afternoon.

I closed my shop in the bazaar, sold my silks to the merchants, and with Edith came to America. I am growing old. Edith is dead. Her child, whom you remember, is lying yonder under the pine-tree. All that I have loved best is gone out of this world. But you know me well enough to know that I am not a gloomy man, though very lonesome and surrounded by many sad recollections. Sometimes I am heavily oppressed with the weight of all that I have seen and suffered, and when the load grows too heavy, I leave my city home and come here to go a-fishing. So I grow calm, patient, and content. So, Effendi, it grows to be well with me—it is peace.

"Salaam aleikoum Ya Effendi!"

"Es salamak Ya Braheem."

And peace was with us all that night.

From I Go a-Fishing, by W. C. Prime.

A STORM ON THE COAST.—A storm, like all great realities, is grandest when best seen; it has nothing to gain from indistinctness of view. Night, if it increases the danger, conceals what the imagination can hardly reproduce, and cannot surpass. The low driving scud overhead is swept along ceaselessly in formless murkiness; huge masses of foam, churned up in the recesses of the rocks, are torn up by the fierce blasts of the wind and whirled wildly through the air, smiting against the face of the cliffs and the green banks above, which are flecked with white as from the remains of a snow-storm. The black, rocky coast line to the south, until it is lost in a sustained confusion of surging spray and cloud, seems dwarfed under the snow-white columns that are hurled up from its base, the summits of which, struck by the level wind above, stream far inland, a ragged curtain of spray, while the heavier masses thunder down again in a thousand cataracts. The nearer piers, with their lofty staging, are buried under the waves, which leap a hundred feet above them as in sudden surprise and wrath at their premature arrest. Out at sea, as far as the eye can penetrate, all is a scene of wild and tumultuous commotion, multitudinous as the waving tops of forest-trees, but incomparably more violent—no succession or common motion can be observed—wave leaps above wave against the lowering clouds, to fall back burst and baffled, until, nearing the shore, they seem to marshal themselves for the assault, and rushing on in swift succeeding lines, rear up their turbid might, bounding, quivering, ceiling, until they precipitate themselves into the gulf which foreruns them, or are hurled unbroken against the rocks. Sometimes, toward the break of such a storm, the sun darts out for a moment, and all the countless features of the scene, before obscured in gloom and indistinctness, stand out sharp and clear as by a supernatural revelation; or, at night, when the lower rack has been swept away, and the upper clouds have again piled themselves into masses, the full moon pours down between them through the storm-washed air a flood of stainless light, which transforms all the terror and grandeur into wild beauty and aerial grace. The rocks and piers are masked in shifting wreaths of snow-white cloud, the crash and roar of the breakers is carried off by the wind, and the waves, now all silver-white, appear to gambol and chase each other in harmless play, seemingly incapable of hurt to ship or life; and on the extreme verge of the horizon, beyond the nearer light and farther darkness bounding it, there is a streak of purest, calmest brightness, which seems to speak of a region beyond all of perfect light and peace. But it is very rarely that a smiling heaven thus transfigures the wrathful face of the deep, and most commonly a storm dies out in the sullen gloom which has been one of the most striking and oppressive features of its previous course.—*The Cornhill Magazine.*

M. THIERS' CONFIDENTIAL MAN.—Ever since the Commune was put down in "the capital of civilization," as Frenchmen delight to call Paris—there has sprung up a new trade or business—*une nouvelle industrie*, as our neighbors call it—in that city. No sooner does any foreigner—the English are kindly shown the preference—who has business in Paris arrive at any of the hotels, than by some means or other, known only to the craft of swindledom, he is spotted down by some highly intelligent native, who invariably gives himself out as being "the confidential man of M. Thiers," and offers to see the wanderer through all his troubles, obtain whatever he wants from the authorities, and put him in the right way of carrying out his scheme, obtaining his concession; or procuring him all the most exclusive news that can be picked up in the capital. The present writer is not without his own experiences in the latter line. A short time after the Government troops stamped out the mixture of republican ruffianism known by the name of the Commune, he was ordered from Versailles to Paris by his employers, the proprietors of a well-known London paper, for the purpose of continuing his correspondence in that city. One evening he was waited upon by a well-dressed, gentlemanly-mannered young man, speaking excellent English, who brought him a letter of introduction from a friend in London; and representing himself to be the confidential man of M. Thiers, offered to procure him the earliest information that could possibly be obtained of everything that was going on in the Government. The English correspondent received his visitor very civilly, and asked him how soon he thought he would be able to furnish some items of really exclusive, and *new*, news. The Frenchman named the next day but two, and on the evening named called at the hotel with several items of what he called the latest news—intelligence hot from the mouth of M. Thiers himself. The Englishman read over the communication, and then pointed out the contents, item for item, printed in Galignani's Messenger, of that morning. He then bowed his visitor out; and a few months later the same confidential man was brought up at the London Mansion House, and subsequently condemned to penal servitude, for successfully swindling the Lord Mayor out of £1,200 for the poor of Chateaudun.—*London Society.*

TURNER AS A CRITIC.—The best trait in Turner's character was his total abstention from disparagement of the works of his rivals and other contemporaries. When David Roberts exhibited his first picture, "The Front of Rouen Cathedral," at Somerset House, Turner pointed it out to Allan, with the remark, "Here is a man we must have our eye upon!" On another occasion, when Turner was on the Hanging Committee, and his brethren suggested "no room" for a meritorious picture by young Bird, Turner looked at it, and thereupon declared that "come what may, the young man's picture must have a place." He was told, again and again, that it was impossible, through lack of space. Turner then silently moved away, took down one of his own works, and hung young Bird's in its place. There was, of course, some caprice in his conduct with respect to other artists. At one time, after the pictures were hung for exhibition, he heightened the brilliancy of a work of his own, that it might not suffer side by side with a glowing piece from the bright and graceful hand (which too early lost its cunning) of Geddes. Yet, in another year, he temporarily changed the golden sky of his "Cologne," to a dun color, lest two portraits by Lawrence, on each side of it, should be *killed* by the contrast. Then Turner's generously truthful criticism of Girtin well merits being kept in remembrance. "If poor Tom Girtin had lived I should have starved," was one of his remarks, full of homage. Not less was there in Turner's speech on looking at one of Girtin's drawings: "Never in my whole life could I make a drawing like that. I would have given one of my little fingers to be able to make one like it." In similar spirit Turner exclaimed, on seeing a marvelous effect of light in a Cuyp, "I would give a thousand pounds to have painted that!" But, he said, as he gazed admiringly at another glowing copy of God's glorious work by the same artist, "They would have called that too warm if *I* had done it."—*Temple Bar.*

EMILY BRONTË.—Emily Brontë—for it is now time that we should say something of the two other persons in this remarkable trio—was, in certain respects, the most extraordinary of the three sisters. She has this distinction at any rate, that she has written a book which stands as completely alone in the language as does the *Paradise Lost* or the *Pilgrim's Progress.* This of itself, setting aside subject and construction, is no mean eminence. Emily Jane Brontë, as is well known, was the youngest but one of Rev. Mr. Brontë's children, and died before she was thirty years of age. Early in life she displayed a singularly masculine bent of intellect, and astonished those with whom she came in contact by her penetration, and that settlement of character which generally only comes with age. She went from home twice; once to school and once to Brussels, but it was like the caging of a lioness, and her soul yearned for the liberty of home. When in Brussels she attracted and impressed deeply all those who came across her, and M. Heger declared she should have been a man, for "her powerful reason would have deduced new spheres of discovery from the knowledge of the old, and her strong, imperious will would never have been daunted by opposition or difficulty; never have given way but with life." On her return to Haworth she began to lose in beauty, but to gain in impressiveness of feature, and she divided her time between homely domestic duties, studies, and rambles. Shrinking entirely from contact with the life which surrounded her, she gave herself up to nature, the result being apparent in her works, which reveal a most intimate acquaintance with the great Mother in all her moods. Her mind was absolutely free to all the lessons which she should teach, and she embraced them with the most passionate longing. "Her native hills were far more to her than a spectacle; they were what she lived in, and by, as much as the wild birds, their tenants, or as the heather, their produce." Her descriptions, then, of natural scenery, are what they should be, and all they should be. Any reader of her works must perforce acknowledge the accuracy of these observations. Her life, however, seemed to be an unprized one, except by that sister who loved her profoundly, and who keenly appreciated her genius as it essayed to unfold its wings in the sun. But while she lived the world made no sign of recognition of her strangely weird powers. When illness came her indomitable will still enabled her to present an unflinching front to sympathizing friends. She refused to see the doctor, and would not have it that she was ill. To the last she retained an independent spirit, and on the day of her death she arose and dressed herself as usual. Her end reminds us of that of her brother Branwell, whose will was so strong that he insisted on standing up to die, and did actually so die. Emily did everything for herself on that last day, but as the hours drew on got manifestly worse, and could only whisper in gasps. The end came when it was too late to profit by human skill. *Wuthering Heights*, the principal work she has left behind her, shows a massive strength which is of the rarest description. Its power is absolutely Titanic: from the first page to the last it reads like the intellectual throes of a giant. It is fearful, it is true, and perhaps one of the most unpleasant books ever written; but we stand in amaze at the almost incredible fact that it was written by a slim country girl who would have passed in a crowd as an insignificant person, and who had had little or no experience of the ways of the world. In Heathcliff, Emily Brontë has drawn the greatest villain extant after *Iago*. He has no match out of Shakespeare. The *Mephistopheles* of Goethe's "Faust" is a person of gentlemanly proclivities compared with Heathcliff. There is not a redeeming quality in him; his coarseness is very repellant; he is a unique specimen of the human tiger. Charlotte Brontë in her digest of this character finds one ameliorating circumstance in his favor, one link which connects him with humanity—viz.: his regard for one of his victims, Hereton Earnshaw. But we cannot agree with her. His feeling toward Earnshaw is excessively like that feline affection which sometimes destroys its own offspring. As to his alleged esteem for Nelly Dean, perhaps also the less said about that the better. But *Wuthering Heights* is a marvelous curiosity in letters.—*The Cornhill Magazine.*

ARTISTS AND CRITICS.—Of all the ungentle critics of a brother's craft, Fuseli was the most ungentle, and he was the most disingenuous in praise of his own. Seeing a gentleman looking at one of Fuseli's early exhibited pictures, the artist, assuming the layman, remarked: "He must be a wonderfully clever fellow who painted that picture." The gentleman recognized the speaker, and went on his way smiling. Fuseli's judgment on Reynolds amounted to this: Reynolds was unequal; occasionally he was unsurpassable, but then most of his pieces were inferior. Lawrence, on the other hand, was invariably excellent. Fuseli accused Nollekens of stealing Fuseli's ideas, and Nollekens answered by recrimination. Rough words, meant for wit, but falling far short of it, passed between them. Fuseli was fond of rough and rude judgments. "Bringme," he one day said to his servant, "my coat and umbrella. I am going to Mr. Constable's." This was said in allusion to Constable's spotted and showery pictures. Some of the spots and flakes might have been well spared. They were against Constable's own theory of the composition of a picture, namely, that its parts were all so necessary to it as a whole, that it resembled a sum in arithmetic; take away or add the smallest item and it must be wrong. Fuseli was as severe on the dead as on the living. When Northcote was once praising Browne, Fuseli broke out with, "Browne! Browne! We've had enough of Browne! Let us talk of Cipriani, who is in hell!" His well-known reply to the observation of a student, that he had completed the drawing which he showed to Fuseli, without once using a crumb of bread to erase a faulty line, bespeaks the man's character: "Buy a twopenny loaf, and rub it all out." Northcote was more generous. Perhaps the most perfect of Gainsborough's works, executed for George III., was the one that was the most difficult to paint with effect, namely, "The Royal Family in the Mall"—a work which excited the admiration of Northcote. There are straight walks, straight rows of trees, a central group of the royal and formal family, and people sitting in line on straight benches; a line everywhere abhorrent to nature. The painter's genius turned all the obstacles to aids. Northcote could see neither formality nor stiffness where everything was in a motion and a flutter like a lady's fan. "Watteau," as he enthusiastically said, "is not half so airy," because Watteau's was a stagey nature while that of Gainsborough was of the wholesome outer air of God's own world. It was in the presence of Wilson that Reynolds made the remark "Gainsborough is the first landscape-painter in England." To which Wilson smartly rejoined, "No, Reynolds, Gainsborough is not the first landscape-painter, but he is the first portrait-painter, in England." Sir Joshua, when more maturely weighing the merits of Gainsborough, asserted that his landscapes did not belong to poetic art. Leslie, on the other hand, thought poetic art had as much to do with the beauty and fragrance of nature as with the classical incidents in the landscapes of Poussin and Bourdon. He saw as much poetry in Burns' "Mountain Daisy" as in the laurels round the brow of Cæsar. If ever landscape was poetical on canvas, it was Gainsborough's. So Leslie thought. Constable could not think of one picture of Gainsborough's without tears in his eyes. "With particulars," said Constable, "he had nothing to do. His object was to deliver fine sentiment, and he fully accomplished it."—*Temple Bar.*

RESCUE FROM SHIPWRECK BY THE TYNEMOUTH LIFE BRIGADE.—The 17th of December last was remarkable for one of the severest south-east gales which have visited this coast for some years. Many ships had made the harbor in safety during the day. No casualties had occurred, except that one bark had struck on the Black Middens, but got off again with disabled steering geer to become a total wreck on the Herd Sand, her crew being taken off by one of the Shields life-boats. At night the wind continued with unabated fury, but had gone round almost to the east, and was thus more favorable for taking the harbor. About 10 o'clock a light was seen off the head of the north pier in a most dangerous position. If she had come from the south, and overshot the fair-way, her fate was certain, she could not possibly haul off; if she had come over-sea or from the north, which was hardly possible, and had enough way on her, she might still weather the point. To avoid false alarms, the guns are never fired except when a wreck appears inevitable, but the brigade, knowing from former experience that a wreck on the piers means sudden and complete destruction, had already, when the guns fired, got in motion along the rails on the low level of the pier a wagon containing a complete set of the apparatus kept there to meet such sudden emergencies. The ship proved to be the bark Consul of South Shields. She struck first on the rubble, and was then hurled broadside full against the staging of the pier, the outer tier of which she smashed down for many feet, undoing at one crash the painful work of favorable opportunities extending over many months. Huge piles, nearly three feet in diameter, were snapt like reeds, and next morning the little Haven was found choked with a wreckage of gigantic timbers, mingled with the punier fragments of the wreck, hurled up in a confusion that was half terrible and half grotesque. Finding that the wreck was alongside the pier, to save time the hawser and handline were taken out of the wagon and hurried along, the entire distance being about 600 yards. On reaching the wreck, the brigade found that she had rebounded from the pier and was lying on the rubble, about forty feet off, her mainmast and mizzenmast gone, which, with the after-part of the hull, had been smashed by the fall of the pier timbers, killing instantaneously, as was afterward learnt, the Captain and four of the crew. The mate, who, with four others, escaped the fall of the rigging, made for the fore-topsail-yard, which almost immediately fell overboard, carrying him with it. There were thus only four left alive after the first moment of the collision, and of the wreck little more could be seen than the foredeck with foremast and bowsprit, which, from the total submersion of the after-part of the wreck, stood tolerably high. It was evidently a case for the promptest measures, and accordingly a hand-line was thrown on board, fortunately with success at the first attempt, and the survivors, after losing some time, as is frequently the case, in endeavoring to send a warp ashore, hauled off the line and got the hawser on board, which they quickly made fast, and three of them in rapid succession, with the sailor-like cleverness which had been reckoned on, came ashore hanging on to the hawser with hands and feet. The fourth, a young Dutchman, did not appear to have the same confidence in his own powers, for he stripped to shirt and drawers, and now hesitated to make the attempt. There was enough to cause the stoutest heart to pause, and few would have run the hazard but to escape certain death. The waves were running almost parallel to the pier and dividing on the head of it, and gathering up against it, tore through between it and the wreck like a furious roaring cataract, dashing not only a heavy spray high over the hawser, but hurling against it great surging masses of water, whose force the most desperate hold seemed but ill able to withstand. The loud crashing of the wreck, as some of the foremost rigging fell, at length determined him to start, and he had got about a third of the way when, on the clearing away of a heavy wave, he was seen to have lost hold with his legs and to be hanging on by the arms only. As one wave after another passed he could be seen, for there was a full moon buried among the rack overhead, struggling hopelessly, and, indeed, aimlessly, for what appeared an incredibly long time, but was, perhaps, not more than two minutes altogether. Some members of the brigade wished to go off to him, but wisely, as it proved, they were forbidden. It was determined to send off the breeches buoy, but as it is not allowed to use a snatch block for the traveler, although on such an emergency as this it might be useful, it had to be run on from the end of the hawser. This was done, and it only remained to attach a line to bring it back. One of the men was standing near the edge of the pier with his hand on the hawser in front of the buoy to prevent it running off before all was ready, when the brigade was made aware that they themselves were within the wash of the sea. They had taken their position close to the head of the pier under the staging; many of the massive piles in front of them, broken at the here, but still attached to the scaffolding at the top, rocked and swung with every wave, making the whole structure, with its ponderous cranes and machinery overhead, groan and creak in a way that might have raised doubts, if there had been time for doubt, of its stability. Chains rattled and clanked, and the wind roared among the dark timbers, lashing over all torrents of hissing spray, when in one of those accesses of violence which seem to be periodical in storms, a heavy sea swept along the pier, knocking down most of the men on the hawser, which, bearing against the weather side of one of the piles, fortunately enabled them to hold their ground; but the man in front of the breeches buoy was hurled into the sea, and many others narrowly escaped the same fate. With the same sea the foremast of the wreck went. The man overboard had on a cork jacket, and rose to the surface immediately. Three life-buoys with lines were thrown to him, one of which he had seized, and had given the word to haul up, when he was dashed away by the next wave among the piles and unfinished masonry, no doubt to instant death, with a force to which all human power of resistance was piteously unequal. The man on the hawser still clung on; the breeches buoy, released from the hold of the poor fellow overboard, and struck by the same wave, had been shot out to him, but without a line attached. He had got hold of it and had got into it, and had grasped a line thrown over him, and in a few seconds he would have been safe on shore, when, as if collecting all its fury for a final assault, a tremendous sea came hurtling and roaring out of the darkness, tore away the entire remnant of the wreck, wrenched the hawser out of the men's hands and almost dragged them over the brink. When the mass of waters rolled past and the spray fell, not a vestige of the wreck was to be seen, and the Consul, which, after battling three days with the storm at sea, had but a quarter of an hour before been within a cable's length of safety, was now shattered to innumerable fragments.—*The Cornhill Magazine.*

THE ABDICATION OF LOUIS PHILIPPE.—The proclamation of the Republic at the Hôtel de Ville was the natural result of the insurrection, and once more the Tuileries was the scene of terror and confusion. But Louis Philippe could not keep aloof from the theatre of action this time; his rôle as Savior of Society was about to be taken by another, whose benefactor, however, he had not been, and to him was to be meted out the portion which he had measured to Charles X. According to the account given by Admiral Hernoux, the wildest confusion reigned at the Tuileries. Once more the royal cabinet was invaded by an uninvited crowd, as in the early days of Palais Royal popularity. "Abdicate! abdicate! You have not an instant to lose!" cried the improvised counsellors; and they were indignant that Louis Philippe did not sign the document they pressed upon him quickly enough. This was the third abdication which had been signed in France since Napoleon set his signature to the famous parchment on the historic little table at Fontainebleau; the first, that of the Dauphin in favor of his nephew; the second, that of Charles X. in favor of his grandson; but the third was unconditional. "At last we have it," cried an unknown person, who stood behind the King when his reluctant hand had traced the words. "Who are you, sir?" asked the Queen, who was in the room, seated in a dignified attitude. "Madame, I am a provincial magistrate." "You have it, and you will repent it," said Marie Amélie; and a bystander records that her tone and her look were worthy of the grand-daughter of Maria Theresa. Marie Amélie was quite resigned; she only stipulated that she should not be parted from her husband. They went arm in arm down the steps of the Clock Pavilion and crossed the garden, thinking to find their carriages at the bridge. But the insurgent mob had been enjoying the pastime of burning them on the Place du Carrousel, where a little later they burned the throne of the once popular monarch after they had drunk his wine. The Duc de Nemours sent two hackney-coaches to the spot, and the unfortunate pair, with their few companions, drove to St. Cloud, where the next savior of society was in his turn to bid an unconscious adieu to his power twenty-two years later. The royal family had no money, and Gen. Dumas had to go to Versailles to get them some, also to hire two traveling carriages, in which they immediately started for Dreux. On the 25th June, Louis Philippe learned the particulars of the violent scene in the chamber of Deputies, which had succeeded his departure, and the definitive proclamation of the Republic. Nothing remained for the proscribed King but to secure his safety as soon as possible by flight. Marie Amélie's last act was to visit the beloved dead, in the vault of the chapel. As she lingered by the tomb of her Chartres, she said, with a deep sigh, "His death has been our ruin. I felt, when he was taken from us, that it was the misfortune of France, as well as our own." The fugitives took the road to Honfleur, without any of the observances which, until the last, had attended Charles the Tenth. At Grâce, the Queen consented to let the King embark alone, and remained, with her maid, Mlle. Müser, three long dreadful days without news of him or her children. What days of agony they must have been to the wife, mother, queen! No link was now wanting in the chain which bound her fate to the traditions of her family. The crown that had fallen from her head had ever sat uneasily upon it; she did not grieve for it, except as a woman always grieves over the thwarted ambitions, the ruined hopes, of those she loves, even when her tastes and her conscience are not in accord with them. She knew that her husband was mortally stricken in this unblessed strife. How thickly the ghosts must have mustered while she sat listening and waiting for some one to tell her what had become of her lost son's widow and little children; what the princes, away in Africa, would do; whether the *contrecoup* of the revolution would spread to them; whether the King had got safely off. "I never felt more strongly than now," she said, "the suffering which the July days in 1830 cost me. I have been retracing what I endured in those days, and asking myself if in truth I am more unhappy now than I was then." There is the cry of a sore conscience, and of a heart yearning toward the relief which was hidden in her great fall in those words. Suddenly some one came into her room. It was the King, who had found it impossible to embark, and had returned to her. They looked at each other in black dismay. What a contrast to that interview at Naples, in which Louis Philippe told her, having come into her room as suddenly, of the Restoration! But rescue was coming to them from an unexpected quarter. The Captain of an English steam-packet, and a British Consul who had been informed by a faithful servant of the King's presence, offered to secure the safety of the royal couple. The story of the King's voyage has a well-known comic side, but no one has ever laughed at Marie Amélie.—*Temple Bar.*

ANNE BRONTË.—Anne Brontë, the youngest of the three sisters, was unlike Charlotte and Emily in disposition and mental constitution. She was not so vigorous, and seemed more dependent upon the sympathy of others. These characteristics are apparent in her works, though in her principal novel there are touches which almost remind one of Emily. She was, nevertheless, deficient in the energy which distinguished her sisters, and was altogether frailer in body, and more tender and serene in spirit. The devotional element in her nature was very strong, as will be seen from a perusal of her poems. Her sensitiveness was great, and apt to be wounded by the bitter experiences she was called upon to endure as one of the class of ill-treated individuals called governesses. Some of these experiences she has commemorated in her story *Agnes Grey*, which, however, shows no notable powers of penetration and insight such as the world had been accustomed to look for in the authors bearing the cognomen of Bell. It is the most inferior of all the works written by the sisters, though interesting in many aspects. Possessed of a less determined will than Emily, Anne Brontë bore her sufferings patiently, and, as the hour of dissolution approached, the terrors which had bound her spirit were dissipated, and she passed away, we are assured, in a calm and triumphant manner. Her last verses are most beautiful in sentiment, and worked out with considerable skill. It is a curious question how this gentle woman, nevertheless, came to write such a narrative as *The Tenant of Wildfell Hall*, which in some of its details, is more offensive and repulsive than the great *pièce de resistance* of her next elder sister. The drunken orgies of Mr. Huntington and his companions cannot fail to be disgusting to the reader, vivid though the relation may be in color. Most probably that portion of the story was suggested by the sad practical acquaintance the author had been compelled to make of the effects of the vice of drunkenness in her brother Branwell. The sorrow entailed by his conduct weighed upon her deeply, and she gave relief to her feelings by picturing the sin with all its hideous consequences and deformity through the medium of fiction. It might be that she had hope such a revelation would be effective for good, and certainly all who read the story cannot but be affected by that wretched portion of it devoted to the delineation of a drunkard. It is the strongest, the most striking part of the volume, and the mystery of its production by such a pure soul as Anne Brontë's can only be explained on the hypothesis we have assumed. The love of Gilbert Markham for the attractive and clever widow is a delightful episode, and excellently told, and the closing chapters go very far to redeem the unpleasantness we were compelled to encounter in the body of the work. As with Emily, Anne Brontë's strong point as a novelist was in the delineation of one grand master passion from the moment when it entered into the soul to the time when it assumed complete and undisputed possession of it. We see this tyranny of passion in Heathcliff; we behold the tyranny again in another direction in Mr. Huntingdon. In both cases, however, it is finally left with as repulsive an appearance as the graphic pencils of the artists were able to command. No one can affirm that vice is ever winked at; it is, on the contrary, drawn without cloak or veil, in order that its devotees may be ashamed, or that those who are in danger of becoming its victims may be arrested and appalled. Such, we take it, is the great lesson of *The Tenant of Wildfell Hall*, and readers, even without sympathy for the author, would be unjust to affirm that the lesson is not taught with sufficient distinctiveness and force. There are some things which only need to be described to be abhorred; and this feeling probably led to the production of the work just alluded to.—*The Cornhill Magazine.*

JAPANESE HOTELS.—Our hotels in Japan, outwardly at least, are wooden structures, two stories high, often but one. Their roofs are usually thatched, though city caravansaries are tiled. They are entirely open on the front ground floor, and about six feet from the sill or threshold rises a platform about a foot and a half high, upon which the proprietor may be seen seated on his heels behind a tiny railing ten inches high, busy with his account-books. If it is Winter, he is engaged in the absorbing occupation of all Japanese tradesmen at that time of year—warming his hands over a charcoal fire in a low brazier. The kitchen is usually just next to this front room, often separated from the street only by a latticed partition. The landlord comes to meet me, and, falling on his hands and knees, bows his head to the floor. One or two of the pretty girls out of the bevy usually seen in Japanese hotels comes to assist me and take my traps. Welcomes, invitations and plenty of fun greet me as I sit down to take off my shoes, as all good Japanese do, and as those filthy foreigners don't who tramp on the clean mats with muddy boots. I stand up unshod, and am led by the laughing girls along the smooth corridors, across an arched bridge which spans an open space in which is a rookery, garden and pond stocked with goldfish, turtles and marine plants. The room which my fair guides choose for me is at the rear end of the house, overlooking the grand scenery for which Kanozan is justly famous all over the empire. Ninety-five valleys are said to be visible from the mountain-top on which the hotel is situated, and I suspect that multiplication by ten would scarcely be an exaggeration. A world of blue water and pines, and the detailed loveliness of the rolling land, form a picture which I lack power to paint with words. The water seemed the type of repose, the earth of motion. Enjoying to the full that rapture of first vision which one never feels twice, I turned and entered the room, which made up in neatness what it lacked in luxury. Furniture in a Japanese house, there is none. Like all others, the floor of my room was covered with soft matting, two inches thick, made into sections six feet long and three feet wide, and bound with a black border. The dimensions of a room may always be expressed by the number of mats. The inside of the mats is of rice straw, the outside is of the finest and smoothest matting. There are no chairs, stools, sofas or anything to sit down upon, though, having long since forgotten the fact, we find a ready seat on the floor. On one side of the room, occupying one-half of its space, is the *tokonoma*, a little platform anciently used for the bed, two feet wide and five or six inches high. In one corner is a large vase containing four or five boughs broken from a plum tree crowded with blossoms, and a large bunch of white, crimson and dappled camellias, both single and double. In the centre is the sword-rack, found in every samurai's house, yet now obsolete, since Japan's chivalry have laid aside their two swords. On the other half of the room, occupying the same side as the tokonoma, is a series of peculiar shelves like those of an open Japanese cabinet, though larger; and at the top of these is a little closet closed by sliding doors. The other three sides of the room are of sliding partitions six feet high, made of fine white wood, latticed in small squares and covered with paper, through which mellow, softened light fills the room. On the plastered wall above the latticed sliding hangs a frame tablet on which are written Chinese characters, which, having the Japanese letters at the side, tell in terse and poetical phrase that "This room is the chamber of peaceful meditation, into which the moonlight streams." Some of the lattice and other work is handsomely carved and wrought, and a paper screen along the wall which separates this room from the next is covered with verses of Japanese poetry. Were it cold weather, a brazier, with some live coals in it, would be brought for us to toast our hands and feet and to shiver over, as stoves and hard coal are not Japanese institutions. First of all, however, at present, one of the *musumes* brings me a *tobacco-bon* or tray, in which is fire to light my pipe, the Japanese scarcely having a conception of a man who does not smoke.—*Lippincott's Magazine.*

WAGNER AND HIS SYSTEM.—The drama, according to Wagner, is what should be looked for in opera, and music ought to be its expression. At present librettos, as they are called, have quite a reputation for being about the baldest and most jejune pieces of composition known, and they are not like the rather rude frame-work to which the professional ballad-seller of the street often secures his thousand and one halfpenny ballads. In the average operas, too, every one will recal in how artificial a way the airs are brought in. The tenors or sopranos have their official show-off air, before which the orchestra plays the symphony, while the singer has to wander about, looking into the wings with an affectation of interest. So, too, at some grand finale to an act, where the lover is defying a cruel father in presence of the household and those extraordinary persons who come in on such occasions, who has not been surprised to find the action suspended, while the orchestra plays a solemn prelude, after which the tenor comes forward and delivers himself of a slow and methodical air? Wagner, our new prophet, holds that all this sort of thing is false and undramatic, and that music must be used as speech would be on such occasions—as the natural mode of expressing emotion. Glück, however, long ago taught the same ideas, and, it must be said, with considerable effect. It may be asked, How is music to be made to express indifferent passages, such as "I met him in the street," or "I have come from paying her a visit?" But this is answered in a broad way by saying that it must not express such ideas at all. The power of music in expressing matter of detail is, in fact, extremely limited.

Wagner himself has written all his own stories, which contain dramatic poetry and situations of the highest order. The music, or the tone of his music, was in his mind, as he wrote, and there is a color very different from what is to be found in stories given to composers "to set."

Looking a little closer, we shall find that his theory of opera, however it may be controverted, is founded on true dramatic principles. His ideal is the following: Going to see a representation should be a grand national rite, such as it was in the Greek days. The story, being of a grand and national character, would have the effect of a public teaching, refining and inspiring, and this effect would be due to the self-denial of the singers, not wishing to show off their voices, but to interpret their part. Again, the voice is but one instrument; the instruments in the orchestra have claim to an almost equal dignity, as drawing all their power from the dramatic inspiration of the performer. Hence the orchestra should no more accompany the voices than the voices should accompany the orchestra. There is a loss of force in putting the one in such a subordinate position. Wagner holds that all should be on equal terms, all should make one whole—that there may be times when an instrument may be the best medium for expressing the situation, and when the voices may sink into the present place of the orchestra. In short, opera should be one whole, where scenery, dress, acting, singing, and playing should each express the story to the best of its means. And all these elements would do so if they were under the inspiration of the author. Again, when once the conception of the characters is fixed, there will be found a distinct tone of music for each, a peculiar style which the character inspires. In the new theatre, too, the orchestra is to be placed out of sight, as the spectacle of conductor beating time and fiddlers "bowing" is distracting for the spectators. The present is a purely conventional arrangement, and as the orchestra is to be as much part of the opera as the voices, their music should enjoy the same dramatic advantages.—*All the Year Round.*

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY OF THE SEA.—Though it is true that sea-water steadily contracts as it cools down to its freezing-point, instead of expanding before it reaches its freezing-point as fresh water does, the truth has been steadily ignored by even the highest authorities in physical geography, and the erroneous conclusions deduced from their erroneous premises have been widely accepted as if they were ascertained facts. Of course, if sea-water, like fresh water, were heaviest at a temperature of 39° Fahrenheit, and got lighter as it approached 32°, the water of the bottom of the deep sea could not be colder than 39°. But one of the first results of the careful ascertainment of the temperature at different depths, by means of thermometers specially contrived for the avoidance of the errors produced by pressure, was the proof that, below 1,000 fathoms in the Atlantic, down to the greatest depths yet sounded, the water has a temperature yet lower than 38° Fahrenheit, whatever be the temperature of the water at the surface. And that this low temperature of the deepest water is probably the universal rule for the depths of the open ocean is shown, among others, by Capt. Chimmo's recent observations in the Indian Ocean, between Ceylon and Sumatra, where, the surface-water ranging from 85° to 81° Fahrenheit, the temperature at the bottom, at a depth of 2,270 to 2,656 fathoms, was only from 34° to 32° Fahrenheit.

As the mean temperature of the superficial layer of the crust of the earth may be taken at about 50° Fahrenheit, it follows that the bottom layer of the deep sea in temperate and hot latitudes is, on the average, much colder than either of the bodies with which it is in contact; for the temperature of the earth is constant, while that of the air rarely falls so low as that of the bottom water in the latitudes in question; and, even when it does, has time to affect only a comparatively thin stratum of the surface-water before the return of warm weather.

How does this apparently anomalous state or things come about? If we suppose the globe to be covered with a universal ocean, it can hardly be doubted that the cold of the regions toward the poles must tend to cause the superficial water of those regions to contract and become specifically heavier. Under these circumstances it would have no alternative but to descend and spread over the sea bottom, while its place would be taken by warmer water drawn from the adjacent regions. Thus deep, cold, polar-equatorial currents and superficial, warmer, equatorial-polar currents would be set up; and, as the former would have a less velocity of rotation from west to east than the regions toward which they travel, they would not be due southerly or northerly currents, but south-westerly in the Northern Hemisphere, and north-westerly in the Southern; while, by a parity of reasoning, the equatorial-polar warm currents would be north-easterly in the Northern Hemisphere, and south-easterly in the Southern. Hence, as a north-easterly current has the same direction as a south-westerly wind, the direction of the northern equatorial-polar current in the extratropical part of its course would pretty nearly coincide with that of the anti-trade winds. The freezing of the surface of the polar sea would not interfere with the movement thus set up. For, however bad a conductor of heat ice may be, the unfrozen sea-water immediately in contact with the under surface of the ice must needs be colder than that further off; and hence will constantly tend to descend through the subjacent warmer water.

In this way it would seem inevitable that the surface-waters of the northern and southern frigid zones must, sooner or later, find their way to the bottom of the rest of the ocean; and there accumulate to a thickness dependent on the rate at which they absorb heat from the crust of the earth below, and from the surface-water above.

If this hypothesis be correct, it follows that, if any part of the ocean in warm latitudes is shut off from the influence of the cold polar underflow, the temperature of its depths should be less cold than the temperature of corresponding depths in the open sea. Now, in the Mediterranean, nature offers a remarkable experimental proof of just the kind needed. It is a land-locked sea, which runs nearly east and west, between the twenty-ninth and forty-fifth parallels of north latitude. Roughly speaking, the average temperature of the air over it is 75° Fahrenheit in July, and 48° in January.

This great expanse of water is divided by the peninsula of Italy, (including Sicily,) continuous with which is a submarine elevation carrying less than 1,200 feet of water, which extends from Sicily to Cape Bon, in Africa, into two great pools—an eastern and a western. The eastern pool rapidly deepens to more than 12,000 feet, and sends off to the north its comparatively shallow branches, the Adriatic and the Ægean Seas. The western pool is less deep, though it reaches some 10,000 feet. And, just as the western end of the eastern pool communicates by a shallow passage, not a sixth of its greatest depth, with the western pool, so the western pool is separated from the Atlantic by a ridge which runs between Capes Trafalgar and Spartel, on which there is hardly 1,000 feet of water. All the water of the Mediterranean which lies deeper than about 150 fathoms, therefore, is shut off from that of the Atlantic, and there is no communication between the cold layer of the Atlantic (below 1,000 fathoms) and the Mediterranean. Under these circumstances, what is the temperature of the Mediterranean? Everywhere below 600 feet it is about 55° Fahrenheit; and, consequently, at its greatest depths, it is some 20° warmer than the corresponding depths of the Atlantic.

It seems extremely difficult to account for this difference in any other way than by adopting the view so strongly and ably advocated by Dr. Carpenter, that, in the existing distribution of land and water, such a circulation of the water of the ocean does actually occur, as theoretically must occur, in the universal ocean, with which we started.—*Prof. T. H. Huxley.*

MODERN INTEREST IN ART.—Another proof of the revival of a wide-spread public interest in the fine arts is the increased generosity of governments and individuals in the enlargement and improvement of museums, galleries, and academies. Without repeating statistics on this head which are familiar to all who have traveled abroad, it is sufficient to mention a fact, which is not generally known, that many of these establishments which we are accustomed to consider of great antiquity are comparatively modern. At the beginning of the present century, the only one that rivaled the Louvre, was the gallery at Dresden. At that date neither the Museum of the Vatican nor the Studii at Naples, neither the Academy of the Fine Arts at Venice, the Royal Museum of Madrid, the Pinakothek at Munich, the Gemälde-Sammlung at Berlin, nor the National Gallery at London, existed. And the great collections of the Pitti Palace at Florence, of the Belvedere at Vienna, of the Hermitage at St. Petersburgh, of The Hague, and of Hampton Court, were only the private cabinets of sovereigns. To all these public museums governments are constantly making the most valuable additions. It is unnecessary to enumerate them here, but it would be ungrateful to omit the contributions to the Louvre during the reign of the late Emperor, particularly that of the unrivaled Campana vases. There are constant appropriations, also, for certain departments which are less conspicuous, such as are not often seen by travelers, and about which the public have only very vague ideas. How few people know, for instance, that in the national collection of engravings in Paris there are 1,200,000 pieces arranged in 14,500 volumes, and 4,000 portfolios! It is quite easy to turn over in an hour or two at the British Museum several volumes of the works of Albert Dürer, Marc Antonio, Rembrandt, and Lucas Van Leyden, which are worth collectively at least £50,000 or £60,000 sterling. One of these specimens, a copy of the celebrated hundred guilder print of Rembrandt, cost its former owner more than $6,000 in gold; and it was stated by the superintendent that the collections in this department of the British Museum alone were worth from £500,000 to £600,000 sterling—from $2,000,000 to $3,000,000!

The rapid growth of the British National Gallery from thirty-eight pictures in 1823 to more than 800 at the present time is a strong proof of the point already made—that art is more substantially promoted now than it ever was before; and its example is very encouraging to us who are attempting to establish museums in this country.—*The Atlantic Monthly.*

THE LAST OF THE FILIBUSTERS.

In the Summer of 1860, when the approaching Presidential election, fraught with the destinies of the nation, had sent the mercurial inhabitants of New-Orleans into a ferment of banners, bands, speeches, processions, and transparencies, William Walker, "the gray-eyed Man of Destiny," slipped off with a handful of his old "Red Star Guard," of Nicaraguan renown, and some raw recruits, with whom he effected a successful descent on Truxillo, in Honduras. Gen. Wheat, his old coadjutor, afterward killed at Gettysburg, remained to gather reinforcements. The writer, very young and foolish, who had just thrown up his commission in the British Army, seduced by the hospitable "pepperpot," and the genial society of the habitués of the St. Charles, jumped with the humor of the thing at once, with little questioning, and aided warmly in the task. A little party was speedily organized, chiefly of the scions of the "chivalry" of Mississippi and the Gulf States, and started on the 25th of August, under the guidance of B. R. Daniells, a briefless lawyer, whose brother had a capital practice, on what was fated to be the last cruise of the kind. We were a merry and careless crowd, with nothing to lose, and quite indifferent about winning anything, simply bent on fun and the heroic idea of "fleshing our maiden swords." Our frigate was a seventy-ton fruit schooner, the J. A. Taylor, a superannuated New-York pilot-boat, fast, but limited as to accommodation. We fished and slept and smoked, spun yarns and interviewed the demijohns, and at regular intervals complimented the cook, the most practical officer on board, by demolishing the provender he punctually purveyed. The passage, an unusually long one, became monotonous, especially the calm part of it. We had the gratification of performing penance for three days off the coast of Yucatan, abreast of some old Aztec ruins, a light wind barely allowing us to hold our own against the full sweep of the Gulf Stream, with a heavy ground swell, that suggested riding on a rail, or being tossed in a blanket as preferable pastimes. Dolphins played about the counter, but were too lazy or too cute to bite, and after, in a bathing frolic, one youth got nearly nipped by a shark, and the rest broke their heads and knocked themselves black and blue in their hurried scrambling on board, we were favored with a continued escort of marine monsters. Whistling was perseveringly persisted in, and wind came at last. So did the scent of land, accompanied by an Aurora-like brightness in the Southern sky, that, of course, our wise geographers took for a volcano. It was a burning mountain, sure enough, set on fire as to its vegetable clothing, for agricultural purposes.

Next day, the 12th of September, we sighted Truxillo, a not imposing town, backed by lofty mountains, with a fort, on which flaunted the Honduras colors, and a fleet, consisting of a brig at anchor. There was now some difference of opinion on board. It was plain we were not expected, or were not welcome, for the fort commenced artillery practice with shotted guns, and the fleet beat to arms, and manifested a disposition, with prudent deliberation, to get under way. The aim was not remarkably good, and our youngsters insisted on landing and personally remonstrating about this churlish reception, but the skipper was impracticable. Our armory consisted of half a dozen Kentucky and Mississippi rifles, the former of the well-known hunting type, with ponderous barrel and diminutive pellet; about a dozen revolvers, a couple of swords, and some bowie-knives. Our antagonists were merely "Greasers," easily enough brought to reason, of course. However, the skipper got mad, vowed he couldn't and wouldn't sacrifice his vessel, and so forth, so that at last we reluctantly agreed to satisfy his unreasonable scruples, and go over to Ruatan, one of the Bay Islands opposite, and make some inquiries about the whereabouts of our friends, before we renewed our visit. No sooner did we turn tail than the good people in the citadel got quite excited and banged salvo after salvo at us, very nearly succeeding in sinking their navy, which put after us briskly at a respectful distance. We overhauled a fishing canoe and bought some fish, turtle, and fruit from its Carib crew, who had no news to give. The valiant pursuing squadron met with some accident aloft, and dropped astern at this juncture, till we filled again. We reached Ruatan just before dark, sent off a boat, and heard of Walker's capture by the English. We thought we'd go home again. The skipper wanted to fill up with fruit at Utilla, a neighboring isle, so we went there first; the skipper devoted himself to business, the filibusters to fun. There couldn't be better boating, fishing, or swimming; the fruit was superb, the scenery charming, and the islanders most obliging. One of Walker's commissaries, a storekeeper at Ruatan, came over with the news of his execution, and the writer returned with him, just in time to see the paddle-wheel British war vessel Gladiator steam in, with most of Walker's crowd on board. A few had already escaped to the island in canoes. They had a shocking story to tell. Misled by treacherous guides, the army of invasion (rather less than 100 strong) had been beset night and day by bushwhackers, couldn't get anything to eat or drink, (one fellow said he lived for a week on the smell of an oiled rag,) their clothes were torn to shreds in the thickets, and they were rather glad than otherwise when the dwindled remnant had to surrender to a British force under Capt. Salmon, V. C. of the sloop Leopard, for encroaching on British territory. That officer left his white elephants with the native authorities at Truxillo, stipulating for their safety, while he sailed off to report progress and receive instructions. When he returned he was very much disgusted to learn that Walker had been shot, and Ruddler and Henningsen, next in command, marched off in chains to Comayagua, the capital. He intimated to the commander of the forces that he'd a great mind to hang him, and had him pitched into his boat by the ship's corporal and a couple of marines without further ado, with peremptory orders to release the rest of the prisoners forthwith. This was done, and Commander Hickley, of the Gladiator, took them back to New-Orleans, gathering up the refugees at Ruatan as well, and treated them with every kindness. When he reached the Crescent City his humanity was rewarded by a murderous assault, which may account for his well-known sympathy with the North during the immediately-succeeding rebellion, several pleasing anecdotes of which are current. So ended filibustering.

HOPEFUL CARLISTS.

The following is contained in a letter received by the Carlist Committee from one of its members with Don Carlos VII. in Navarre:

FRONTIER OF NAVARRE, July 16.

MY DEAR GENERAL: Our two cargoes of arms and munitions, thanks to our good fortune, are safely landed, and are being rapidly distributed among our volunteers. I cannot describe the enthusiasm that exists everywhere in this country for our noble king. It seems as though men, women, and children would go wild with delight at our glorious prospects of success. The king's proclamation is read with great interest, I send you copies of it with this letter. The occupation of Puenta la Reina was most important, as it gives us the second best strategical place in Navarre, and it is the third city in importance of that province. The garrison of Puenta la Reina took refuge in Estella, but were all taken prisoners on the fall of that city. Our regular battalions are to-day the best soldiers in Spain. Ten thousand new troops have been armed and equipped within the last four days, and our army in Navarre and the Basque Provinces will number by the end of this week not less than 25,000 soldiers; and his Majesty's secretary told me this morning that the entire Royal army of Spain numbered now about 60,000 men. In New-Castile the Royal columns are meeting with the most extraordinary successes; almost the entire fighting population of Belorado and Cuzcurrita have joined the forces of our brave Hierro. Ostendi, Flors, and Montanto are the commanders of the three Royal columns in Galicia; in the Province of Leon several columns are already in the field. We have reports of numerous desertions from the Republican army; there is a company of chasseurs with us that lately came over to Dorregaray, near Estella. All is going on remarkably well, and truly I am led to believe that the end cannot be far distant.

The committee declared that the cargoes of arms, &c., mentioned in the above letter, consisted of two shiploads, being 9,000 Allen and 5,000 Remington rifles, with 6,000,000 metallic cartridges.

ASSAULT ON A PREACHER.

The New-Glasgow (N. S.) *Chronicle*, of July 17, gives the following account of a violent assault upon a Protestant clergyman at Antigonish: "On Thursday evening last, Rev. C. Chiniquy addressed a meeting in the Presbyterian Church at Antigonish on the duty of Protestants to their Roman Catholic fellow-subjects. When coming out of the church, at the close of the meeting, Mr. Chiniquy and some friends who were with him, including Rev. Mr. Goodfellow, were assaulted by a mob, who first threw eggs and then stones, following up their attack, until they were compelled to take refuge in the house of Mr. Cameron. Mr. Chiniquy was struck with stones five or six times, from the effects of which he suffered for several days. An old man alongside of him was knocked down by a stone. Rev. Mr. Goodfellow was more seriously injured than any of the party, having received a blow on the back of the head which left an ugly wound in a bad place. The ruffians howled around Mr. Cameron's house till 2 o'clock in the morning. We should be glad to hear that the unmanly and un-British conduct of the mob has been repudiated by the clergy and the respectable laymen of Antigonish. The fact that on the following evening (Friday) the mob burned Messrs. Goodfellow and Chiniquy in effigy, amid the ringing of bells, renders a disavowal of complicity in or sympathy with such proceedings all the more necessary."

ROCKY POINT.

THE HEAD-QUARTERS OF CLAM-BAKES—THE ATTRACTIONS OF THE POINT—HOW TO GET THERE.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

ROCKY POINT, Wednesday, July 30, 1873.

Eighteen miles below Providence, on the western shore of Narragansett Bay, is Rocky Point, the head-quarters of clam-bakes, and the objective point of picnic parties from all over the New-England States. The Point is not a watering-place in the common acceptation of the term. It will never interfere with Newport or Long Branch, for it has no beach, and can boast no surf. It would never enter the mind of a man to go to Rocky Point with his family for the season. A single day with the clams is a rare treat, but to make the Summer one continual clam-bake is more than mortal stomach can endure. The people who come here are those who have but a day at their disposal, and it is safe to say that no other locality is, upon the whole, possessed of so many attractions, and capable of furnishing such a variety of entertainment. Rocky Point is always cool, comparatively. To-day, for instance, when I left Providence, at 10 o'clock, there was scarcely a breath of air stirring. The atmosphere was muggy and oppressive, and the sun shone in that leaden, dog-day style, which is even more uncomfortable and wilting than the brightest glare. But when I reached here the air was cool and bracing, and the wind, blowing a small gale from the south-east, white-capped the waters of the bay, and obliged the numerous pleasure-craft that are always cruising hereabouts to reef. The hotel that fronts the beach at Rocky Point is quite an establishment, three stories high, with Mansard roof, and furnishing accommodations for nearly four hundred guests; but it depends almost wholly upon transient patronage, and it is in reality little more than an immense restaurant, dispensing unlimited quantities of ice-cream and small beer to thousands of customers daily. But the clam is the magnet that draws the people to the Point, and is the leading article in the bill of fare. A Rhode Island clam-bake is a national institution, and the fame thereof has reached to the uttermost parts of the land. The Rocky Point clam-bakes are no small affairs. To furnish the material for a single bake will give a day's work at clam-digging to quite a number of men. The manner of concocting a bake may not be uninteresting information to those unfortunate people who have never visited the Rhode Island shore. A mass of large stones is placed over a roaring wood fire, and kept there until red-hot. Then the stones are spread in a single layer over the ground, and covered with fresh sea-weed. Upon this bed of weed the clams are emptied, and then, covered with the same material, they are allowed to simmer until sufficiently cooked. To see the professional clam-bakers pull over the red-hot stones with their huge, long-handled hoes, while the perspiration pours from their faces in a perfect stream, is quite enough to convince the most hardened skeptic that the furnace experience of Shadrach and his companions was a veritable and by no means remarkable fact. The shore dinner is the meal at which a majority of the visitors to Rocky Point sit down. This dinner is a clam-bake, with a few variations and additions. First, boiled blue-fish, when in season, is served. This is followed by the clam-bake proper, the clams in their native shell being emptied into tin pans of the capacity of half a bushel, which are arranged at short intervals along the tables. Then clam-fritters are served as a sort of dessert. The only side-dish is the "brown bread," that every genuine Yankee becomes acquainted with as soon as he cuts his first teeth, and for which he always shows a decided partiality. All this, unlimited in quantity if not great in variety, is furnished for the small sum of fifty cents, and undoubtedly the cheapness of the entertainment is one cause of its popularity. The building in which the shore dinners are served is 275 feet long, 50 feet wide, and has a comfortable seating capacity of 1,500, which, on occasion, has been stretched to 2,000. Three dinners are served daily, and during the height of the season, from the first of August to the beginning of September, if the weather is at all favorable, the dining-room is filled at every meal. The quantity of clams consumed daily is from 150 to 300 bushels, the latter figure having been reached to-day. Although the patronage of the Point is not of a kind likely to be diminished by the exodus to Europe or the tightness of the money market, it is a fact that the season thus far has not been as profitable as that of last year. The estimated sale of dinner-tickets to-day is 5,000, but previously the largest number sold on any one day was 2,900, that figure having been reached on the Fourth of July. The minor attractions of Rocky Point are by no means few, and the variety of entertainment offered to those who spend a day here includes something to suit almost any taste. Capacious and long-reaching swings are patronized not only by the children, but by a goodly number of grown people. There are flying-horses propelled by steam, which are steadier, more reliable, and to most people more comfortable than the genuine animal. A large rustic cage, stocked with a choice selection of monkeys, is one of the centres of attraction. The gymnastic performances of the monkeys are appreciated by the young people, and the melancholy manner in which they hunt for fleas and the deliberation with which they crack them when caught encourage the old folks who are inclined to believe in the Darwinian theory. The dancing-hall is a prominent feature in Rocky Point life, and well patronized in the most melting weather, probably for the reason that indulgence in terpsichorean exercise costs nothing, the proprietors of the Point furnishing good music and extending a free invitation to all in the hope that they will reap their reward by largely-increased sales of cooling beverages. Other attractions are the tower, to ascend which is exercise enough for one day; a bowling-alley that drives a thriving business, and an old bear, which lives on sarsaparilla contributed by his admirers, and has worn the hair from his hind-quarters by "sitting up" for the amusement of the children.

Owing to the veteran reunion which occurred here to-day, the attendance has been very large, probably not less than 15,000. The boats from Providence, Newport, and Fall River were crowded on every trip, hundreds came in yachts and sail-boats, and thousands by land conveyance. At a moderate estimate there were at least 1,000 vehicles on the grounds to-day. A more quiet and orderly assemblage of people never gathered. There were no drunken rows or disgraceful brawls, for the very reason that no intoxicating liquors are allowed to be sold on the ground. Those who love the beverages that cheer and inebriate must bring a private supply with them when visiting the Rocky Point, otherwise they will be compelled to quench their thirst with poor "small-beer" and very warm soda-water. To-day the dinner arrangements were such as to seriously incommode and disappoint many of the visitors. The second shore dinner, announced for 1:30 P. M., was reserved for the exclusive benefit of the veterans before alluded to, most of whom, judging from their appearance, are veterans by reason of age rather than by virtue of service in the field. In consequence of this arrangement, the crowd indulged in mutterings, both loud and deep, and many hundreds, returning by the early boats, carried home a vacuum which they had anticipated filling with a generous allowance of clams. I heard one man, who looked as though he would make short work of a bushel of clams and then have a few "chinks" left for brown bread and other fixings, say that Rocky Point was played out, and that Silver Spring was the place to get good clams, and plenty of them. But notwithstanding the threatenings of this individual, I am inclined to think that Rocky Point will be king of this clam-baking State for some time to come. The New-Yorker who would come to the Point can take either the Newport or Providence route. If he chooses the latter he will usually find the boats crowded and be compelled to listen to the melancholy fiddle and harp of a couple of full-grown and very dirty sons of Italy.

NARROW ESCAPE OF FITZ HUGH LEE.

Gen. Fitz Hugh Lee, of Virginia, narrowly escaped death by drowning on Sunday afternoon last by the swamping of a boat. The Alexandria *Gazette* thus gives the particulars: "Gen. Lee was being carried on board the schooner Joe Miller at Richland by a colored deck hand named Luther, to come to this city, and during the storm prevailing, the skiff swamped and sunk. The colored man soon drowned, but the General, though wearing heavy cavalry boots, managed to keep afloat until his cries, which, it is said, could be heard for miles, summoned some colored men to the shore, who, seeing his condition, immediately put off to his assistance in a scow, propelled by poles, and rescued him just as he was on the point of sinking. A seine was afterwards hauled for the drowned man by Messrs. Ticer and McEwen of this city, who happened to anchor there with their boat, but owing to the excessive growth of river grass, their efforts were without success. The General, though severely indisposed by the accident and confined to his bed, was this morning reported to be improving."

THE CESSION OF PEARL RIVER.

The Honolulu correspondent of the Hartford *Courant*, writing under date of July 8, gives the following in relation to the proposed cession of Pearl River to the United States: "Yesterday King Lunalilo and his Cabinet decided upon a treaty of reciprocity upon the basis of a cession of Pearl River to the United States. This decision has not been reached without opposition without and within the Cabinet. An English member of the Cabinet has opposed reciprocity with the United States from the beginning, but he has at length yielded. The opponents to it outside are mainly small politicians, who have no property stake in the country, but who hope to get office by flattering the natives and exciting their prejudices, telling them that they will all be the slaves of the United States if reciprocity is accomplished. The King continues his exceedingly friendly disposition toward the United States, and has recently expressed his willingness to visit your country, if the visit would further the reciprocity treaty. So, you may see him there during the next session of Congress. He certainly shows his sincerity by his offer to cede permanently so valuable a harbor as that of Pearl River. Gen. Schofield and Gen. Alexander, Lieutenant Colonel of the United States engineers, arrived in Honolulu, last January, in the steam-ship California, Admiral Pennock in command. The steamer Benicia came about the same time. The party remained here three months, visiting and exploring and making themselves conversant with the resources and advantages of the islands. The important thing, however, accomplished by Gen. Schofield was the complete survey of Pearl River. Surveying parties went out from the ships day after day for weeks, and if your Government is not informed of the exact value of Pearl River for a harbor and naval station, it is not the fault of the engineers. Pearl River is a large harbor, about six miles west of Honolulu. It opens to the south, and is not so much a river as it is a narrow bay or lagoon, extending into the land some six or eight miles, with abundant depth of water. The shores are low near the ocean, but rise into high ground at the head of the river. Near the head is an island a half-mile in length by a quarter of a mile wide, which is considered to be well adapted for a navy-yard. The country about the lagoon is rather dreary to the sight, having no trees. It is used as a pasture for stock. The entrance to the harbor of Pearl River is comparatively narrow—about the same as that to the harbor of Honolulu—at which most of the entrances of sailing-vessels are made by the aid of steam-tugs. The entrance to the harbor is at present partially barred by a coral reef, perhaps 100 feet broad, upon which there is a depth of 8 feet of water. This reef would have to be blasted away, but that is an easy job, for the coral is not hard and can be removed without a great expense. Of course it would cost the Government something to make a coaling and a naval station of Pearl River, But it has become a necessity to you to have a station in these waters. This one, established and stocked and equipped at Pearl River, would not only command all the Sandwich Islands, but all the Pacific islands in fact."

A ST. LOUIS DREAM.

To the St. Louis *Democrat* direct trade between the various shipping points, towns, and cities of the Mississippi Valley, via its navigable rivers and the Gulf, means much more than the mere shipment of grain to Liverpool and other outward ports, and the reception of light cargoes of goods and a few immigrants as return cargoes. It says: "It means for St. Louis the building up of a vast export trade in provisions, in hides, in tobacco, and in cotton, as well as corn and wheat. At the present moment the grain industry of the upper and western portion of this great basin is the dominant one, and cargoes of corn and wheat are of more certain attainment than cargoes of cotton, tobacco, provisions, or hides. But from this city into cotton-growing areas railroads are silently but swiftly extending month by month and year by year. Before five more years have passed we shall have more cotton-growing territory directly tributary to this city by rail than now pays tribute to New-Orleans. The cotton raised in these areas cannot be shipped to any other market but this, and here it must come. Texas is an empire in itself. It can grow as much cotton as all of the old cotton States combined, and before five years more have passed away the largest half of this vast State will be connected directly with St. Louis. Arkansas is capable of producing more cotton than is raised in any other of the cotton States now, and she, too, is made fast to St. Louis interests by the inseparable nuptial of the rail. The Indian Territory is another immense cotton-producing area, and no city except St. Louis will ever control the products of that vast and fertile territory. When the new compressing company get into full operation, we can give our cotton bales an extra compressing so as to fit them for ocean voyages at once. Agents for English spinners will then be stationed here, and the business of shipping cotton by the great water route to England, on through bills of lading, will begin. Why not cotton as well as grain, or flour, or pork, or tobacco? We do not claim that Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, or Georgia will ship their cotton here, but that cotton fields now undeveloped will be called into bloom by the enchantment of our railways, and will pour their snowy offerings into our warehouses. Texas, Arkansas, and the Indian Nation will also send us tobacco, cattle, hides, wool, &c., in vast quantities, for to these portions of the great South-west must emigration tend from now on, and as an industrious population swarm into these localities, all of the products of the soil will increase, and St. Louis is their inevitable market."

TOBACCO IN CONNECTICUT.

Connecticut papers publish additional reports of the tobacco yield in different parts of that State. They say that in Tolland County the growth is very late, the raisers not having adopted the new plan of growing under cotton cloth soaked in linseed-oil, which has been used more or less in Hartford County. The plants are looking well and growing finely in the upper portion of Litchfield County. In Hartford and Windham Counties tobacco was set early, but owing to the drouth is generally quite backward. Some pieces on moist ground have grown vigorously, and are looking better than last year, some pieces in East Hartford being nearly ready to top. The area planted is somewhat less than in 1872, the number of cases produced in the State being 172,000, of which only about 30,000 were rated as best wrappers. The crop this year is estimated at 150,000 cases. Cultivators are turning their attention to the cultivation of the Havana plant. Several fine pieces are now growing in Ellington and other places. The quality is superior, and is said to be as good as that imported. It is easier cultivated and sells at a higher price. The experiment with damaged grain, cotton-seed, marl and Kentucky bailed stems has been quite successful, especially so with the latter, which can be applied to the land more easily than domestic manure.

TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS FOR A THUMB.

Conductor Smith, on the Dwight branch of the Chicago and Alton Railroad, has commenced suit in the Circuit Court against David Adams and Hiram Cowan, of Wenona, for assault and for disfigurement, by biting off a thumb, while in the exercise of his duty as conductor, laying his damages at $10,000. The particulars of the case are given as follows: Adams and Cowan were at the Streator races in June, and were heavy losers. They drank heavily, and returning on the train in no good humor, would neither show their tickets nor pay their fares. The conductor therefore requested them to get off the train the next station they came to. That they would not do, but assaulted the conductor, throwing him down, kicking and pounding him, one of them doing such violence as to bite off his thumb. They possibly might have murdered him had not the engineer and some of the passengers, among whom was Hon. W. E. Cook, interfered, wrested the conductor from under them, and taken him back into the baggage-car. Mr. Adams is connected with the Wenona Bank, and Mr. Cowan is a farmer near Wenona, both respectably connected, and in good circumstances. Attempts have been made to settle the difficulty.

MARRIED WITH A BORROWED RING.

A little incident, which has caused an unpleasantness to arise between two parties residing in the same neighborhood in Cincinnati, is thus told by the *Enquirer*: "A young man named Gates concluded it best to enter into the married state, and, not being particularly flush at the time, he borrowed for his intended a ring from one of his intimate friends. For a few days everything went pleasantly enough, and nothing occurred to disturb the happiness of the newly-married pair. But, after a while, the intimate friend wanted his ring. The young man, who had apparently determined to consider it as a gift, refused to deliver it, whereupon an altercation ensued, which led to blows. The bridegroom was getting the worst of it when a policeman came to his assistance, and conveyed both parties to the station-house."

ROLLING DOWN MOUNT WASHINGTON.

Mr. A. Geismer, a printer from Fort Wayne, Ind., came near losing his life by a fall from a precipice on Mount Washington on Tuesday. He had walked out to the edge, and a stone giving away, he was rolled and tumbled to a distance of about 150 feet, bruising him badly and tearing his clothing. He reports that when he came to his senses he was at the foot, in a rough, scrubby country, and lost as to the points of compass. He managed, however, by following a stream to find the road, where, exhausted, he remained until a team came along and took him on board.

IN THE ADIRONDACKS.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

LAKE PHARAOH, Thursday, July 31, 1873.

Lake Pharaoh is not on the maps. Many a lake of less attractions, but of greater size, enjoys that honor. Pharaoh deserves it for its beauty alone. It is destined one day to become a point of interest to tourists among the Adirondacks, although it has not been altogether unknown to fishermen and hunters. Many a handsome trout has been taken from its waters, many a fated deer has been shot on its borders. But rough roads and want of suitable accommodations have prevented it receiving its proper share of attention. The lake is from two to three miles in length, is shaped like an egg-plant, and is about 3,000 feet above tide-water. Its outlet is Millbrook, emptying itself in Schroon Lake. On every side and from its clear depths rise the mountains. It will be difficult to find anywhere a body of water of more surpassing loveliness. A beautiful mountain scenery mirrors itself upon it. Near it are the Blue Beard, the Treadway, the Big and Little Thunderbolts. To the west about four miles are the famous Three Brothers, while far away in the distance and distinctly visible from Pharaoh, stands Mount Marcy like a sentinel, guarding all the camps of the Adirondacks. In its immediate vicinity are many ponds well stocked with fish, their environs abounding in game. These ponds in other localities would be called lakes. There is Whortleberry Pond, whose outlet mingles with the waters of Millbrook, and Wolf Pond and Crane Pond, and at a distance of four miles lies Brant Lake, famous for its large and excellent pickerel, some having been caught there weighing, it is said on good authority, as high as thirty pounds.

To one accustomed only to the stifling atmosphere of the city or town, there is a marvelous brilliancy in the air of this region. Every object is seen most distinctly. Every breath that is drawn seems to impart vigor to one's reduced energies. One's appetite soon comes to be simply enormous, and every otherwise bitter thing is sweet. And such sweet and refreshing sleep as one gets in this bracing air! Here are, indeed, rest and refreshment. No man can spend a week in this region, sailing over this lovely expanse of water, exhilarated by a catch of splendid trout, soothed by the hum of insect life, or the varied voices of nature, and not be a better and a stronger man.

Lake Pharaoh is chiefly famous for its choice trout, which are as fine in flavor and as beautiful in color as anything in the world. They are not what are known as lake trout, but the real spotted beauties, weighing from half a pound to one pound and a half. In the Spring season they run out into the brooks, where they are caught in large abundance, but, as the season advances, they seek the deep waters of the lake, where springs abound, and can only be caught on a drop line. One can hardly imagine it Summer fishing when he brings up a fish whose touch is as cold as ice, for some of them come from a depth of sixty or seventy feet. A good basket of trout is guaranteed to any one who will take the necessary pains to fish for them properly. Two Bostonians came in recently. It was late in the afternoon. They took boat and rowed up the lake, fishing a little that night, and resumed it in the morning, and then started for their boarding place on Lake George, evidently disappointed, and probably cursing those who had seduced them into visiting the Adirondacks. After their return from their first night's fishing we fell into conversation. Rev. Mr. Murray's book was the topic, and nothing could exceed the severity of their strictures upon that production. Such fishermen are always severe in their criticisms upon that much-abused divine. They act as if and seem to think that a trout ought to go into ecstacies and jump at the very sight of such splendid rods and reels and flies as they throw at them. But, to use a vulgarism, the fish "don't see it." From the very place where those young gentlemen fished that morning our party took a lot of beauties, which would have made the mouth of an anchorite water. If they had taken the trouble to bait one of the buoys which the fishermen have anchored in the lake their baskets would have looked better when they took their departure. The method of baiting is as follows: A buoy is anchored to mark the spot; then sun-fish are caught, cut in small pieces, and scattered about the buoy. It would seem as if they would soon be satiated, but, on the contrary, they are made ravenous. This process being repeated for a day or two, they make it one of their feeding grounds, and come to it in schools. You have then but to sink your line to the proper depth, and your labors are rewarded by a catch that will make your eyes shine. And then it is delightful to sit in your boat in the pleasant breezes that always draw down through the valleys around these mountains, away from deer-flies and mosquitoes, and every few minutes draw up a handsome trout.

There is no hotel here. It is not a watering-place. The entire property is owned by Emerson & Co., of Warrensburg, tanners and lumber-dealers, and is under the charge of a man by the name of S. T. Harrington, whose house is open for such visitors as may choose to come. He knows this territory thoroughly, having lived among these mountains for nearly a quarter of a century. He has supplied himself with boats, and has put the roads in excellent order for such a country, and has been rewarded for his pains by the visits of several parties of ladies with their husbands. His wife, a stirring, active woman and a tireless worker, knows how to provide for hungry fishing parties. Her butter is excellent, her spreads are snowy white, and her well-cooked dishes satisfy any man's appetite. Here is good entertainment without extortion. I know of no place where so much of real enjoyment, where such excellent sport, can be secured at so cheap a price, nor where one's soul can be satisfied with such grand and exhilarating scenery.

There are several approaches to Pharaoh—one by the Adirondack Railroad to Riverside, thence to Chester and Schroon Lake to Millbrook, where conveyances can be secured to Harrington's; the other by Lake George to Hague, and thence to Pharaoh.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL DISCOVERIES.

Archæological discoveries, remarks the *Pall Mall Gazette*, appear to be advancing at a rapid rate. The Athens correspondent of the *Levant Herald* reports that the excavations at the King of the Hellenes' country-seat near Athens are going on, and some inscriptions found there last month leave no doubt as to that spot being the exact situation of the ancient Decelia. In the island of Delos, M. Bournouf, the director of the French school at Athens, and some of the students of that institution, have made discoveries of the greatest importance, having laid bare nearly the whole of an ancient temple, most probably the famous temple of Apollo of Delos, and the ruins of a city. Another item of interest to antiquarians is the return to Athens of Dr. Schlieman, who has for years past been engaged in extensive excavations on the site of ancient Troy. He comes laden with valuable trophies of his seal and perseverance in the shape not only of innumerable vases and other such usual relics of antiquity, but also with valuable silver and gold ornaments, found at a depth of from eighteen to nineteen metres, and dug out of what the learned doctor considers the very palace of Priam. Another discovery, equally noteworthy, but of a far more utilitarian character, is announced from Messenia, where extensive and rich deposits of coal have been found. Their quality is reported to be equal to that of the best English coal, and eighteen petitions for their concession have already been addressed to the Government, but the Nomarch telegraphs that it would not be prudent to concede them to any one, and that the State should work them on its own account. Excavations lately conducted at Ratisbon, on the site of a former Carmelite convent, have laid bare an important Roman inscription about ten feet long, formerly forming part of a chief gateway, and so far complete, although the end is missing, that its general purport may be clearly made out. From this it appears that the so-called Roman castle, an ancient citadel of the place, was built under the orders of Marcus Aurelius, and was executed by Marcus Helvius Clemens, then Legate of the Roman Empire, residing at Augsburg, which was the seat of a provincial Government, corresponding apparently nearly to the modern Kingdom of Bavaria. The record states that the wall was built complete with towers and gates, of which, indeed, antiquaries have long observed the traces.

ABSENT CLERGYMEN.

The Troy *Times* calls attention to the evils arising from the absence of nearly all the Protestant clergymen from that city, and says: "Great difficulty is found in securing a clergyman for any needed service. In West Troy every one of the Protestant clergy is out of town, and in this city the dearth is proportionately great. Those who noticed the death-list in last night's *Times* cannot have failed to mark the large number. The funerals of all these must necessarily devolve upon a few ministers, who, by the very fact of the absence of their brethren, are overburdened, and it is impossible in some instances for people to consult their feelings—we might add, their prejudices—in securing one of their own denomination. If we might state a few facts that have come under our notice within a few days, we are confident that this evil, which results from oversight, would be corrected."

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, AUG. 3, 1873.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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TO ADVERTISERS.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in THE TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; No. 308 West 23d-st., opposite Grand Opera-house, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

That the weather we have recently experienced is decidedly unhealthy, is a fact fully born out by the persistently large mortality. At this time last year the weekly number of deaths was undergoing a rapid decline. This year, the latter part of July has been much more fatal to human life than the first half of the month, and during the last two weeks the rate has been considerably higher than that of the corresponding period of 1872. Taking, however, the five weeks from June 29 to Aug. 2 the year compares very favorably with the last. During the corresponding five weeks of 1872, there were 5,054 deaths recorded in the City, being an average of 1,011 per week, or equal to a rate of 54.2 per 1,000 per annum. This year, the five weeks in question return only 3,986 deaths, being 1,068 less than last year, or an average of 797 per week, and at the rate of 42.3 per 1,000 per annum. As the doctors lay a good deal of stress on the fatal effects of atmospheric moisture when accompanied by a high temperature, it is to be feared that August will not show a comparison so favorable.

By the destruction of a large portion of Portland by fire, yesterday, a serious blow has been dealt to the prosperity of the State of Oregon. Our experience with disasters of this kind is too extensive, however, to permit us to believe that it is irreparable. There will be some temporary inconvenience, perhaps, but Portland, like Chicago, Boston, and its namesake in Maine, will soon rise from its ashes and be ready to burn down again. We have marvelous aptitude in building cities so that they may afford ready food for the flames. Perhaps in the remote future, when we have less money and more caution, we will take ordinary care to prevent these great conflagrations, which have become so common as to excite little remark. But, with the unread lessons of Chicago and Boston under our eyes, it is too much to hope that this calamity on the Pacific slope will cause an immediate reformation. After the destruction of a few more cities and towns, we may hope for a discussion of the prevention and control of fire so intelligent and earnest that it will serve some good purpose.

The talk about the legality of the last issue of bonds for County purposes seems to be rather silly. The present Board of Apportionment and Audit is undoubtedly created under a City charter, and so far as that instrument goes, could neither raise taxes nor issue bonds for County purposes. But a supplementary act, whose necessity was frequently pointed out in these columns, was passed "in relation to raising money by taxation in the County of New-York, for County purposes." As we read it, the law gives the Board of Apportionment precisely the same powers in regard to County expenditures as it previously held in relation to those of the City. It was intended to supply just such a defect in the charter as sundry wiseacres have only newly become aware of, and it would be a curious instance of maladroitness if it has left any ground for questioning the validity of the issue of County bonds.

Public opinion will heartily indorse the refusal of Judge PRATT to grant the injunctions against the Board of Health asked for by the New-York Fertilizer Manufacturing Company and the Fulton Market men. The powers of the board, as declared by Judge PRATT, are undoubtedly of great scope, but they are all needed for the public protection, and now that we have Health Commissioners determined to do their whole duty, their prerogatives ought to be established on the firmest possible basis. Having a Board of Health intelligent, fearless, and earnest in the discharge of duty, the powers of which have been upheld by the courts, there is little reason to fear the dangers that await us in the torrid days that yet remain of the Summer.

It is a theory of the law that capital punishment stays the hand of the murderer, because of the terror it inflicts upon the lawless classes. But two men were hung in Baltimore on Friday, and on the evening of the same day a man was murdered in the same city under peculiarly atrocious circumstances. The advocates of the efficacy of tender treatment of criminals find in this incident an argument they will not neglect to use, while wholly ignoring the rational explanation that it is nothing more than a coincidence. The restraining power of punishment is in exact proportion to the certainty of its infliction. Whatever the penalty of the law may be for the crime of murder, it should be surely and swiftly awarded in all cases. Ruffians in Baltimore, as well as elsewhere, will then take time for reflection before striking at human life.

Never, surely, was an International Exhibition so beset with misfortunes as that of Vienna. It took fire yesterday for the second or third time, parts of it have been blown down, other parts have been flooded, and to crown the mischances of the unfortunate show the cholera scare is emptying Vienna of visitors at the very time when the crowd ought to be greatest. Austrian "unreadiness" gave the exhibition a bad start; Viennese extortion came in to make matters worse; then the elements fell foul of the big shed on the Prater, and sheer disgust at the whole concern appears to have instigated attempts to burn it down. And yet, standing at the dividing of the ways of two civilizations, and uniting in itself many of the characteristics of race and manners of both East and West, Austria seemed to have a fair chance of outstripping all its competitors in the interest and value of its world's show.

COLONIZATION SCHEMES.

Experience has taught us that the leaders in colonization schemes, except in very rare cases, receive but little thanks for the pains they take to find tracts of land that are favorably situated for farming and manufacturing. If they were angels, and had been sent down from heaven for the purpose, it is doubtful whether they would succeed in giving general satisfaction should they undertake, singly or with the aid of a few chosen spirits, to mark out farms for each of their followers. One of the reasons—the most easily understood, perhaps—is that it would be next to impossible to discover a section of country that would admit of being divided so as to please every one. While the enterprise is under consideration, and the intended colonists are cherishing visions of the future, in which comfortable houses, well-stocked stores, cattle, and wheat and corn fields, appear in rapid succession, the enthusiasm knows no bounds. The work ahead is understood so thoroughly, as they suppose, that there is no possibility of either failure or disagreement. "Prospecting parties," composed of the leaders and a few representatives from among the members, are sent out. They send home "good news" from time to time during their tours, and when they return give a picture of the new land of promise, so highly colored that their hearers are led to believe it would be a sin against themselves to continue any longer grubbing in beaten paths. The packing of agricultural implements, seed for the first crop, and household furniture is speedily begun and finished. The colonists start on their journey, meet with the thousand and one inconveniences and discomforts incident to travel upon the railroad, get roused to indignation, then become sour and discontented, and in the latter frame of mind, worn out with fatigue and disgusted with all the world, they finally reach their destination—a wilderness—and in their exhausted condition have to set about the building of temporary dwellings.

However lovely the face of nature may be to the eye of the tourist, it does not serve to appease the matter-of-fact man of family. Arriving under such circumstances, it is scarcely to be wondered at if a colony becomes transformed into an encampment of grumblers. The facilities for living at home, poor as they were, are sadly missed; the women, by some mysterious law of compensation, instead of endeavoring to soothe their husbands, very often take the opposite course. In this state of affairs the most hopeful are liable to lose heart, and wish they were back again in the old channels. The grumblers must find something or somebody upon which or upon whom to be revenged. What more natural than that they should see in their leader the cause of all their woes, and that they—to use a vulgarism—should try to "take it out of him?" The farms having been viewed, the fault-finding begins in earnest. One man's portion is too far from what is to be the city, another's portion is not conveniently situated for irrigation, and so on to the end. Certain persons, who are grumblers also, are charged with being favorites. In short, none are completely satisfied with what has been done for them; the leader is accused of having selected the best of everything for himself, and his life henceforth becomes a burden to him unless he has more of what is called personal magnetism and pluck than falls to the share of ordinary mortals, and maintains his position by the display of that force of character which is demanded by the necessities of certain situations.

In that event, it is possible to bring the grumblers to reason, and set the machinery of the colony in motion. When a weak, half-hearted man assumes leadership in an enterprise of this kind, the chances are as ninety-nine to a hundred that his followers will not be able to hold together sufficiently long to carry out their original intention. We have seen and heard of some such cases. According to the account of our special correspondent, now traveling in the North-west, the scheme of Rev. Dr. ROGERS, an English clergyman, belongs to this category. No leader ever started from an old country to establish a colony in a new one with a more encouraging prospect of success. He selected the site himself, superintended all the arrangements for settlement, and made his home among the colonists. His followers were intelligent farmers, all of them supplied with ample means for farming large tracts of land, and for building themselves homes, equal, if not superior, to those they had left behind. That they had the utmost confidence in his judgment was proved by the fact that they intrusted him with the chief work connected with the enterprise. Yet we are assured that they are by no means satisfied, "and that they charge all their ills on the unfortunate doctor." They arrived in April, while the snow was on the ground; were set down upon the prairie; found it difficult to get wood, had no idea of American pioneer life, and, as a matter of course, were very much disgusted—some few of them so much so, indeed, that they returned to England. Dr. ROGERS' position, as may well be supposed, is not at all an agreeable one, and he will have to labor with great zeal in order to regain the power he once had over those of his followers who have been persuaded to settle down and be content to make the most of what has been allotted to them.

Notwithstanding the difficulties enumerated, the advantages of the colonization system, when carried out properly, are very great. It bears with it civilizing influences of no mean order, and prevents those who live under it from falling into the wild excesses that disgrace promiscuously-settled regions.

THE RELIGIOUS PRESS.

ROWELL'S *American Newspaper Directory* gives a list of 320 religious newspapers in the United States which insert advertisements. Most of the Sunday-school papers and organs of the benevolent society are excluded from this list by its terms. They can hardly be less than fifty or more than one hundred in number. We may, then, estimate the entire number of religious papers in the United States at about 400.

The Methodists lead in ROWELL's list with forty-seven papers; the Roman Catholics follow with forty-one papers; then the Baptists with thirty-five, the Presbyterians with twenty-nine, the Episcopalians with twenty-one, the Lutherans and Reformed with fourteen each, the Jews with nine, and the Congregationalists with eight. Four papers are classified as "unsectarian," and forty-seven as "Evangelical." The last title, however, includes the organs of two distinct denominations, as well as the mass of undenominational papers.

These publications are weekly, semi-monthly, monthly, and quarterly. They differ widely in scope, character, and influence. A few of them claim a circulation comparable to that of the foremost secular journals. The older ones have acquired a hold upon the confidence and affection of their readers which nothing seems to shake. Some of them depend for support upon the fact that they are the authorized organs of the denominations. The journals of the smaller denominations serve often as the chief bond of connection between distant members and churches, and are sustained with a kind of family regard. The majority of the religious papers, however, seek support on their merits, and do not seem afraid to challenge competition.

Only a small proportion of the journals under notice confine themselves to the affairs of their own denomination. Most of them give liberal views of what is going on in other churches and the secular world; many give so slight a prominence to their own sect that it might be a severe study to a stranger to find out to what school they belong; while a whole class, represented by the *Christian Union*, *Union Era*, and some other journals, ignore denominational lines or seek to break them down. The leading religious papers discuss all classes of topics of current interest. Their articles on secular subjects generally bear evidence of careful study, and show a fair degree of candor and liberality. The weight of them must, of course, be on the side of the views to which the paper is committed.

The High Church Episcopal papers stand in a manner apart among Protestant journals. They are precluded by principle from giving recognition in an ecclesiastical sense to other churches than their own. Hence they pay but little attention to their affairs. After these, the most strictly denominational papers are the Baptist. For the most part they keep on good terms with their fellow journals, and co-operate with them in the most cordial manner in schemes for general religious advancement, until some question is raised about baptism by immersion or close communion. The regular American Baptist will tolerate no difference of opinion or compromise on these subjects. To suggest a doubt on either is to him the opening of a controversy in which he will put his whole strength. The prevailing spirit with the other denominational journals is one of harmony, and of readiness to recognize each other's fellowship in a common work. Even as between the orthodox and liberal schools, the asperities that once prevailed have become greatly softened, and an attitude of friendly courtesy is maintained between their journals. Some curious traits may be noticed in the particular points to which prominence is given in the journals of some of the smaller denominations. The papers published by the Seventh-day Baptists and the Seventh-day Adventists enforce the observance of Saturday instead of Sunday, as one of the great duties of man. Other Adventist journals regard the doctrine of the immateriality and immortality of the soul as the great heresy, which must be rooted up. A paper in Philadelphia has for its special object to advocate the so-called religious amendment to the national Constitution. One in Illinois has undertaken to demolish secret societies, as being the great enemies of mankind. The Toledo *Index* assails all that Christians call religion. The Oneida Community sustain a journal which advocates their theory of communal marriage and stirpiculture. It is "evangelical" in other respects, and discourages conversions to its society. It is offset by the *Shaker & Shakeress*, which advocates restraint upon marriage, and the entire separation of the sexes.

The Roman Catholic journals form a class by themselves. They really outnumber those of any other denomination. The forty-seven Methodist, thirty-five Baptist, and twenty-nine Presbyterian papers each represent half a dozen ecclesiastical organizations. The forty-one Roman Catholic papers represent but one. Two or three of the best of them are creditable journals. The prominent characteristic of the majority is vehemence, tempered with more or less of ability. They care all for the Church, and nothing for American institutions. They support the reaction in France and Spain, and oppose all movements toward liberty everywhere. Their notices of the religious festivals, and of the movements of the benevolent societies supported by Roman Catholics, give glimpses of an extended social life in this country of which Protestants have little knowledge. They are adapted to the tastes and wants of the peculiar class who read them, and serve the designs of the priests. Wielding an extensive influence, they might do great good in quarters where good work is needed, but are actually doing all the harm they can.

THE ECCLESIASTICAL CONTROVERSY IN EUROPE.

Except in France, the general drift of European politics continues to be decidedly adverse to the claims and tendencies of the Church of Rome. The policy of Prince BISMARCK in regard to the Church is not only quietly and resolutely carried out, but it has received the warm approval of many influential sections of the lay element in the Church itself. An address was presented the other day to the Emperor of Germany by the Catholics of Silesia, in which there was an outspoken condemnation of the Ultramontanes, and a general indorsement of the legislation carried through by the Federal Chancellor. This address seems to have been a very bitter pill to the dominant party in the Church. The Duke of Ratibor, who headed the list of signatures, had been for eight years President of the Silesian Committee of Knights of Malta. The address had no sooner been published than he was expelled from his post, and fifteen others who were members of the same committee shared the same fate, as a penalty for having signed the obnoxious address. The Government inspection of religious seminaries, provided for by the new Church law, has been resisted by six of the Prussian bishops. The priests' training-schools in these dioceses have, accordingly, been deprived of the Government grant, and the students attending them have been declared to be ineligible for holding benefices in Prussia.

In Switzerland, we find the people occupied with the discussion of amendments to the Federal Constitution, and some of the most important of these provide for a stricter definition of the relations to be maintained between the Church and the Republic. In the message of the Bundesrath accompanying the proposed amendments, we find the following general declaration of the principles affecting these relations. We translate from the French text: "The Confederation places itself above all religious communities and denominations. It recognizes none of them. It simply remains cognizant of their existence for the purpose of protecting their freedom, and of maintaining peace between them. It defends no confession and no church. It defends the individual citizen merely by securing for him respect for his creed and liberty for his conscience." Among the constitutional articles deduced from these principles are the following: "The liberty of conscience and belief is inviolable;" "Civil and political rights cannot be made dependent upon conditions and requirements of an ecclesiastical or religious character;" "No one can by reason of religious belief free himself from the discharge of any civil duty;" "Bishoprics shall not be created on Swiss territory without the approval of the Confederation." The last provision is a good illustration of the strong political opposition which the recent course of the Holy See in the Mermillod affair has excited in Switzerland. It is hardly a logical deduction, however, from the perfect toleration and the general unconsciousness of the existence of all churches as such, laid down in the premises. The extradition of the Papal legate has also left its imprint in the following proposed article of the Constitution: "Whoever shall exercise on Swiss territory, without the assent of the Confederation, official functions in the name of a foreign State or a foreign potentate, may be expelled from Switzerland by the Federal Council."

In Hungary there has been a somewhat remarkable indication of ecclesiastical policy following upon a debate regarding the first promulgation of the dogma of infallibility which has been made in that country. The Hungarian prelates have not followed out to its natural conclusion their opposition to the celebrated decree of the Council of the Vatican. Until recently, however, none of them had given that decree official promulgation in their dioceses. A bishop of upper Hungary was the first to break the rule, and a question was raised in the Hungarian House of Deputies as to whether this act was not an illegal one, subjecting the bishop who had been guilty of it to civil penalties. It was found that there was no law to meet the case, but in the course of the debate the great Liberal statesman, DEAK, took occasion to define what he considered ought to be the theory of ecclesiastical reform. He proposed that a commission should be appointed to regulate the relations between the Church and State, and that the commission should be required to find a basis for the free exercise and civil equality of all religions, that it should provide for the disestablishment of the Roman Catholic Church in Hungary, for the validity of civil marriages, and, in fact, for working out CAVOUR's formula of "a free Church in a free State." The clerical party was left in a minority on this vote, and the Hungarian Ministry finds itself committed to a policy whose ultimate issue will be hailed by every Liberal in continental Europe as a fresh triumph for freedom of thought and speech.

While the dominant party in the Church of Rome are thus afforded numerous subjects for new jeremiads, the Old Catholics are making substantial progress. A second Old Catholic bishop is needed for Switzerland. Intelligence comes of the opening of two new churches, with overflowing congregations, at Essen and Breslau, and a third Old Catholic Congress is to be held at Constance on Sept. 12. Facts like these give evidence of a growing vitality in a movement which stands ready to profit by every blunder made by the Jesuit clique which now controls the policy of the Church of Rome. Taken together with other indications of popular feeling toward the Ultramontanes and their programme, they show that if the Romish Church makes substantial progress in Protestant countries, it continues to lose the kind of authority which it values most in places where its hold has not hitherto been disturbed.

THE ALCOY MASSACRE.

A fatality seems to attend all awakening of democratic principle among the Latin races, which produces the effect of political suicide, and rolls back those wheels of progress which the friends of liberty would so gladly see urged forward. For some time there have been gloomy rumors to the effect that shocking atrocities had been committed in the Spanish town of Alcoy, in the Province of Alicante, and that members of the International Society were the perpetrators. These rumors have failed, until lately, to assume definite shape, and, in truth, the crimes on which they rest are so horrible and disgraceful that it is not hard to understand how all decent Spaniards should be ashamed to have a knowledge of them go forth to the world. Permanent concealment was, however, impossible, and, as damaging reports were finding their way into the Continental Press, the Cortes at Madrid has acted wisely in putting forth officially an account of the facts.

Alcoy is a small manufacturing town in which the various workmen employed recently demanded an advance of wages to the average extent of fifty per cent. The employers refused, and the men left their work. Numbering some 8,000 persons, and no military or police force being at hand to repress them, these malcontents assumed a menacing attitude, interrupted labor everywhere, terrified the peaceful inhabitants, and especially threatened the houses and persons of the well-to-do. Their first direct act of lawlessness, however, was to demand the resignation, under pain of death, of the Town Council, and the substitution of a new council, to be nominated by themselves. The Mayor, Señor AUGUSTIN ALBORS, boldly refused. The insurgents gave him three hours to change his mind. He gathered what few troops and municipal guards he could, retired, with his friends, to the Town Hall, and calmly prepared to defend himself and the laws. An attack was made, the garrison was overpowered, and then ensued a scene which will make the name of Alcoy infamous. When we were lately told of the beleaguered Acheenese hanging Dutch prisoners alive by the heels over the walls in sight of their companions, so that sharp-shooters among the latter were mercifully detailed to kill the wretched captives and save them from further torture, a thrill of sympathetic horror was everywhere felt, and people thanked heaven that acts of such barbarity were at least perpetrated by savages, and would be impossible in this age among civilized men; but what has been now done in Christian Spain is far more atrocious than aught that has been done in Moslem Sumatra.

When the Town Hall was seized, its defenders were first subjected to gross insults and injuries not even to be named. They were then stripped naked, one by one, and held up from a balcony in full view of the bellowing, infuriated mob below. Their names were called out in succession, and the mob was asked whether it would have them "dead or alive." In compliance with the answer the heads of the unhappy men were hacked off, and, with their bodies, pitched to the crowd, or they were hurled down alive. In the latter case some of the mob would catch them, as they fell, on pikes and bayonets, and then the rest would rush to cut them in pieces. Just as in the horrible scenes at Paris, the women at Alcoy were, if anything, worse than the men—cutting, slashing, and disfiguring the miserable prisoners with devilish fury. One of the oldest and most respectable citizens of the town, a man famed for the gentleness of his character, was seized, his clothes sprinkled with petroleum, and set on fire. He was then made to run through the streets, his white hair and the flames streaming in the wind, while shot after shot was fired upon him by his dastardly torturers, until the old man fell dead, a mass of fire and blood. After this, and other like butcheries, the factories were burned down, right and left, and, to crown all, the wives and children of some of the most obnoxious employers were massacred, the husbands and fathers being reserved, in such cases, for subsequent decapitation. Such is the account accepted as true, at last dates, by all parties in Madrid. There has certainly been nothing worse even in the records of our own red savages, or the frantic excesses of the Indian Sepoys.

The effect of these frightful outrages it is not difficult to foresee. In spite of the barricades they have erected against the Government, and the diversion created by the Carlist invasion, these cruel scoundrels will, no doubt, be held to a strict account, and their deeds be followed by swift expiation. But the general effect of their conduct upon the international cause is more positive still. Civilization cannot but look with horror upon a body whose professed disciples are capable of such monstrous wickedness, and thus whatever is good in principle in the international creed, or pure in the intent of its members, is likely to be overlooked and forgotten. The logical end of the Paris Commune and the Alcoy massacre is simply anarchy. Society is not yet ready to accept this as the only benefit which internationalism proposes to confer upon it.

MATRIMONIAL AGENCIES.

Many delicate-minded people naturally suppose that individuals, or journals, professing to act as agents for those who wish to get married, are unlikely to find a very exalted class of custom. In other words, the natural presumption is that disreputable persons, adventurers, or, at best, lovers of practical jokes must supply such agents with their chief clientage. The ignorant and foolish, like those who are taken in by "fortune-telling" advertisers, form, it may be supposed, a goodly fraction of the number; and perhaps idle men about town in quest of excitement, and mischief-loving milliners furnish out the rest. Such, we take it, would be the average opinion of respectable folks who have never had recourse to such conveniences; and yet, at least so far as Europe goes, such an estimate would be singularly erroneous.

Recent developments brought about by legal proceedings in London show that the advertisers in "matrimonial journals," and the employers of "matrimonial agents," really include a large proportion of what are known as the respectable and educated classes. Daughters of naval and military officers, and of clergymen, widows of barristers and merchants, and men of each of those ranks and callings are among those who have not thought it unbecoming to negotiate for wedlock in the way described, and it seems they have often been not only successful, which it is obvious may be comparatively easy, but happy afterward—which is a different affair. The risk of being swindled, on either side, appears to be great in these transactions, although to be sure the agent in some cases undertakes to guarantee against this, and a late reverend scoundrel in England who has lately been sentenced to penal transportation, contrived to marry some thirty different women, chiefly through the agencies referred to. On the other hand, the apologists for the system say that if people choose to be rash and hasty, they can be so with or without matrimonial agencies, and that in everyday life, in the absence of such facilities, people continually cheat and are cheated. There is, no doubt, some force in this, but certainly the experience of the bigamist just named goes to show that matrimonial agencies supply ready means for doing by wholesale, and in a short time, what evil-disposed persons would without them do much more sparingly.

Turning from London to Paris, we get revelations of much the same character; we are surprised, that is to say, by the social standing and education of so many who patronize the matrimonial "bureaus." A case which has just come up in a Parisian court has, as a paper there says, "raised a corner of the veil." A matrimonial agent, a female, was prosecuted by a dissatisfied customer. As one consequence of this, the books of the agent were brought into court, from which it appeared that this promoter of conjugal joys had received in fees, during the previous five months, 28,878 francs, or at the rate of between 60,000 and 70,000 francs a year. The lady's terms to gentlemen are 100 francs, cash down, to begin with, and five per cent. commission on the *dot* of the bride who may be obtained, if she happens to have one. On the books were the names of 191 male aspirants for marriage, and a large proportion were checked off, as having been accommodated and settled with. In some cases a wife had been lost, by death, and the old customer had returned and got another—showing the advantage to a trader of fair dealing, since it brings former patrons back again. Some instances appeared in which introduced customers had already met in society, but, being ignorant of each other's inclination or fortune, had not happened to approach the tender subject which, thus facilitated, both readily entered upon. One laughable case occurred, in which a brother was presented, as a marital candidate, to a sister—both having registered, the lady under a feigned name—in the books of the agent. Out of the whole number of applicants, the agent asserted, a large majority were suited, and none went away dissatisfied who were patient and sensible enough to see that precisely the article they required might not in all cases be found ready at hand.

The various inferences to be drawn from these European revelations are rather puzzling. There can be no doubt that many who would be better and happier in wedlock go unmarried because they do not find the right person, or that such experience is not limited to people out of "society." The uncertainty, again, as to how overtures would be received, and a hundred other considerations may intervene, such as suggest some excuse or *raison d'être* for matrimonial agencies. Yet the liability to abuse, the chance of exposure and ridicule, and the current prejudice, whether well grounded or not, that no pure and right-minded woman would subject herself to such a form of negotiation, are all arguments against a system which after all may be plausibly stigmatized as unnecessary. Quite enough people, it may be urged, get married as it is; and why encourage that which needs no encouragement? There is much reason, assuredly, in this; at least, as regards England and the United States, if not as regards France. For the latter country, one has only to look at the proportion of marriages to the whole population to feel satisfied that whatever helps to popularize the conjugal relation there, to the discouragement of that which is less reputable, has something to be said in its favor even if it be called a Matrimonial Agency.

RECORD OF AMUSEMENTS.

HOME GOSSIP.

The Olympic Theatre was to have been reopened for the season to-morrow evening. No announcement of the intended performance, however, has reached us up to the hour of going to press, so we are constrained to believe that it has been postponed for a week...."Mimi" continues the attraction at Wallack's....Mr. F. Evans will appear at Wood's Museum to-morrow, in "Three Years in a Man-trap."....Signor Salvini, the tidings of whose engagement for the United States have elicited from the Italian Press numerous congratulations addressed to the American public, is to sail from Europe on Aug. 28. In Italy and in France, Signor Salvini enjoys great celebrity. He is spoken of as an actor of exceeding power, versatility, and experience, and incidents are narrated of the influence of his performances over audiences which, if less well authenticated, would with difficulty be credited. Thus, in "La Morte Civile," a drama written expressly for him, the death scene of the hero is said to be so painfully realistic that once, in Southern Italy, after the curtain had fallen, many of the spectators climbed upon the stage, doubting the possibility of the player's return to life. Signor Salvini will find play-goers here less impressible, but we are sure he will not fail of appreciation. As a tragedian, the gentleman is mentioned in terms of warm admiration by Robert Browning and W. W. Story. A complete dramatic company, at the head of which is Signora Piamonti, a distinguished Italian actress, accompanies Signor Salvini hither, and all the pieces he is to produce in this country will be illustrated by new scenery....The Grand Opera-house will be opened, under the management of Mr. Augustin Daly, on Aug. 19. "A Midsummer Night's Dream," with Mr. G. L. Fox as *Bottom*, is to be the play. Mr. Daly has added to his companies Messrs. Harkins and Parkes, and Misses Katherine Rogers, Fanny Hayward, Adelaide Lennox, (an English actress,) and Marguerite Chambers, the latter a Southern amateur. The new Fifth-avenue Theatre company, which includes all the old members, will appear at Pike's Opera-house, in Cincinnati, on Sept. 1. It is hoped that the new theatre in Twenty-seventh-street will be ready for their occupancy on Oct. 15....The Broadway Theatre, lately known as the Fifth Avenue, will be opened for the season on August 25, with "La Fille de Madame Angot," in which Mlle. Aimée and a full opera-bouffe troupe are to appear. The new artists to co-operate with Mlle. Aimée are Mlle. Rosine Stani and MM. Deschamps, Bénédict, and Duplan. MM. Juteau, Lécuyer and Nardin, and Mlles. Rolland and Cantrelle, performers whose names are familiar, are retained. After a six weeks' season of opera bouffe at the Broadway, Mr. Emmett will act there, and Miss Charlotte Cushman is to fill a farewell engagement commencing on Jan. 5.....Mme. Anna Bishop's first concert in California was given at Platt's Hall, in San Francisco, on July 17. Mme. Bishop, Mr. Louis Gaston Gottschalk and their fellow-artists were greeted with much cordiality, and their efforts rewarded with abundant applause.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Mme. Christine Nilsson's *représentation d'adieu* to her London admirers is described as follows by the *Daily Telegraph*, of July 16: "Mme. Christine Nilsson bade farewell to her English friends last night as the *Marguerite* of 'Faust,' and her English friends packed 'Old Drury' from floor to roof in their eagerness to show the constancy and depth of their admiration. Only on rare occasions has such a crowd filled the theatre—a crowd as diverse in composition as it was great in numbers. Boxes and stalls presented a brilliant array of those who are in a special sense the supporters of opera; but the 'people' were there also—almost literally 'in their thousands'—occupying every 'coign of vantage,' and defying heat and discomfort with a resolution which did the highest honor to its cause. Mme. Nilsson may have had no chance this season of achieving fresh triumphs in connection with new characters, and, undoubtedly, the fact is to be regretted; but last night's experience showed that she has lost none of her hold upon that faithful English public which, if it declines sacrificing sobriety and dignity to admiration, never deserts those whom it has once taken into favor. We do not escort *prima donnas* to their homes by torch-light, with royal princes acting as an immediate guard of honor, nor do we disturb the repose of the Queen's lieges by midnight serenades; but our demonstrations, though less imposing, are not less sincere, and the artist who knows our ways, as Mme. Nilsson knows them, runs no risk of undervaluing the honors she receives. The Swedish lady's 'benefit,' therefore, was a great and striking success, the attitude of the public toward her [illegible] one of intense sympathy and admiration. [illegible] opera than 'Faust' could hardly have served [illegible] event so interesting. To begin with, it has a [illegible] tion of its own. The most popular lyric [illegible] of modern times, Gounod's work is one of [illegible] very few which, to a certain extent, [illegible] pendent of performers. 'Faust' never [illegible] an audience, for there is always [illegible] enough in the story and in the music to 'draw' —and this is even more to the purpose—*Marguerite* ranks among Mme. Nilsson's best characters. [illegible] deed, it be not the one in which the public [illegible] to see her. Every part she plays has its [illegible] traction. We admire the gracefulness of [illegible] the force of *Lucia*, the half ethereal beauty of *Ophelia*, and the pathos of *Mignon*; but to think [illegible] to think of *Marguerite* more readily than of [illegible] else. The German maiden's story of love [illegible] appeals to all sympathies, and as Mme. [illegible] genius enables her to embody the ideal of [illegible] acter, it is no wonder that the performer [illegible] part are thus instinctively associated. [illegible] have nothing new to say of the [illegible] which was again presented on the Drury-Lane stage last night. Its merits are household words, and its praises have long been a favorite [illegible]. Enough that Mme. Nilsson responded to [illegible] of her reception by a performance rare [illegible] in the completeness of its art. The garden [illegible] scene of *Valentine*, the church, and [illegible] hibited a phase of the gifted lady's [illegible] character, and each phase [illegible] the next was shown. How the audience [illegible] their approval may easily be imagined [illegible] scarcely, perhaps, could fancy exaggerate [illegible] onstration which followed the third act, [illegible] and continuous roar of applause, [illegible] clapping of hands was but faintly [illegible] called the *bénéficiaire* forward again [illegible] bouquets rained upon the stage [illegible] that even *Mephistopheles*, smiling [illegible] while, had to carry them off in armsful. [illegible] after the fourth act, and after the curtain [illegible] last time—in brief, the audience did all that [illegible] could do to prove the strength of their [illegible] and the heartiness of their 'farewell.'"

A monument was erected, at Berlin, on the [illegible] to the memory of Carl Tausig, the pianist, [illegible] so young, and who was regarded as the rival [illegible] Liszt, Dr. von Bülow, and Herr Rubinstein [illegible] utive skill. The Berlin Sinfoniekapelle, [illegible] auguration, executed the funeral march of Beethoven's "Eroica" Symphony, the "Ave verum" of Mozart, and the chorale, "Jesus meine Zuversicht."....According to a report on the present [illegible] of the Conservatoire de Musique at Paris, [illegible] important of the Continental music [illegible] just presented to the Musical [illegible] of the Society of Arts, by Mr. Alan S. Cole, there are now 700 students in the institution; [illegible] these 380 are men and 320 women, all of whom have been admitted after examination, and 150 [illegible] who are permitted to attend the classes, [illegible] mission either by the nomination of the Minister of the Interior or by examination. The number of professors is eighty-four, of whom eight teach [illegible] ten the piano-forte, ten harmony, [illegible] musical history, sixteen solfeggio, and the [illegible] give lessons on the various instruments, [illegible] tion in declamation, &c. The professors of [illegible] est class, who are members of the Institute, [illegible] an annual payment of 2,500 francs; [illegible] mentary professors receive 1,500 [illegible] but after working for some years their [illegible] is increased to 2,000 francs. A professor [illegible] at least three lessons a week, each lesson [illegible] less than two hours. The Conservatoire is [illegible] supported by the State subsidy, amounting [illegible] 000 francs, all of which is devoted to [illegible] penses. No fees whatever are paid by the [illegible] who are admitted solely according to merit [illegible] by the entrance examinations, but on the [illegible] of their instruction the State is entitled to [illegible] vices for four years at certain principal [illegible] during which they are paid moderate [illegible] *Galignani's Messenger*, noticing the [illegible] tion of a new piece by Emile [illegible] called "Thérèse Raquin," at the [illegible] Theatre, in Paris says: "*Thérèse* [illegible] is an orphan brought up by her aunt, who [illegible] mercer's shop at Vernon, and who has a son, [illegible] man of feeble health. Mme. *Raquin*, after [illegible] ing to *Thérèse* the care and attention he [illegible] marries the two cousins. *Camille*, the son, [illegible] situation as clerk in Paris, and his mother, [illegible] him, sells her business at Vernon, and [illegible] close by the Pont-Neuf, where *Thérèse* [illegible] her. In Paris they meet with an old [illegible] *Camille* and *Thérèse*, a young man named [illegible] who, instead of studying the law, for which his father had destined him, persists in applying himself to painting, with the idea of becoming [illegible] He has quarreled with his parent who [illegible] off his supplies, and having no other [illegible] existence has obtained employment in [illegible] office as *Camille*, and is a constant guest [illegible] *Raquins*. The young man and *Thérèse* [illegible] tached, and in a water-party they push the [illegible] overboard, so that he is duly drowned, and [illegible] them to become man and wife in a year [illegible] they are consumed with remorse, and at [illegible] nothing but talk of their past conduct. [illegible] one night hearing groans in their room, [illegible] surprises them talking of their crime; she [illegible] with horror, and is about to curse them [illegible] voice expires in her throat, she sinks back [illegible] struck with paralysis. The last act is [illegible] poor mother, without voice or movement, [illegible] self at the mercy of the murderers of her [illegible] is forced to accept their attentions; [illegible] alone are living. She has, however, one [illegible] which is that a bitter feeling of hatred has [illegible] between the two accomplices, who quarrel [illegible] her, and accuse and menace each other. [illegible] seizes a knife to stab *Laurent*, who on his [illegible] deavors to pour poison into the glass of [illegible] Emotion at last loosens the tongue and [illegible] power of movement to the mother. She rises [illegible] feet, and *Laurent*, in terror, rushes [illegible] 'Now, kill the mother,' she exclaims, [illegible] destroying the son! I wished to [illegible] you; but now that I have seen [illegible] tual torments, I will take care not to [illegible] them. The justice of man is too [illegible] murderers are overwhelmed with remorse. [illegible] husband drinks of the poison which he was [illegible] pour out to his wife, and falls dead on [illegible] while *Thérèse*, taking the vial, empties the [illegible] dies in her turn. *Madame Raquin* falls back [illegible] arm-chair, exclaiming, '*Camille* is avenged!' [illegible] the odious production terminates. How [illegible] gers accept such horrors?"...."La Belle [illegible] had been performed at the Theatre an der [illegible] Vienna, for the benefit of Offenbach, who [illegible] ducted.........The Municipality of [illegible] named, as successor to the late conductor [illegible] M. Rosi, composer of the "Contessa d'Alt[illegible]" and head of the School of Music at Parma. [illegible] The *Paris Journal* states that a musical [illegible] for the French army is about to be [illegible] Minister of War, to which the men in [illegible] ment who may show any special talent [illegible] will be sent for training. A committee is [illegible] stated, to be formed for the choice of music [illegible] formance by the military bands, and it will [illegible] structed to take immediate steps to [illegible] composition of new works suited for the [illegible].......The competition for the "Grand [illegible] Rome," at the Paris Conservatoire, has [illegible] the awarding of the first prize to M. Puget, [illegible] of M. Victor Massé, the second prize to [illegible] marcher, and "honorable mention" to M. [illegible] Marmontel, pupils of M. François Bazin. [illegible] London *Echo* says: "But few *pièces de circonstance* have been produced on the Spanish stage during the present political crisis in Spain. Two only have obtained some success, "The Triumph of the Republic" and "The Crown and Phrygian Cap." The former is a complicated and confused piece; the latter, *Corona y gorro frigio*, is simpler. Two [illegible] ful maidens, one representing the Monarchy and the other the Republic, are equally beloved by a [illegible] who cannot make up his mind which to choose. At length a worthy, but very tedious old man, who represents Time, shows him some historic [illegible] leaux vivants—extremely well done [illegible] are, of course, unfavorable to Mo[illegible] His indecision vanishes, he gives [illegible] heart wholly to the Republic, whereupon [illegible] scene opens, and discloses another [illegible] the Republic of the United States. The [illegible] kneels before a hideous landscape, the [illegible] features of which are viaducts, factory [illegible] railway stations, and telegraphic posts, [illegible] divine betrothed blesses him with a smile, [illegible] ing the whitest teeth that ever adorned [illegible] lusian mouth. The greatest success is, however, enjoyed by the allegorical ballets, which [illegible] simply of what is sometimes euphoniously [illegible] French quadrille, performed by monks and [illegible] which is interrupted by the entrance of the [illegible] *ballerina*, dressed as the Republic, and her [illegible] as a Catalan volunteer, who execute a solemn dance in praise of Liberty."

THE GROPING OPPOSITION.

The Indianapolis *Journal* closes an article exposing the poverty of the opposition in "effective issues" with a paragraph as follows: "We [illegible] that there is not a single living question of national policy upon which a party can or dare take distinct issue with the Republicans. 'Back Pay' and 'Credit Mobilier' are not questions of policy, but if they were, the Republican record upon them is one no party would like to assail, if assault meant a preference for a different course of action. The investigation, the exposure, the punishment, as far as was inflicted, were all the work of Republicans. On 'Back Pay,' Republicans show a majority in Congress of 8 against, while Liberal Democracy shows a majority of 19 for the 'steal.' The prospect for the new party, or the old party, or any party opposing the Republicans, is therefore very much the same as that of 1872, no policy, no question of principle, but a warfare of personal detraction and charges of party 'corruption' and 'abuses.' Antagonism to the administration is all of it, with no principle to maintain or resist, no policy to adopt or defeat, nothing to propose or do but to abuse everybody, and tell startling stories of official misconduct. This is the 'wedding feast' of the Greeley marriage, 'coldly furnished forth' from the 'funeral baked meats' of 1872, and the party to come, let it be what it may, will have no better fare."

WALWORTH'S IMPRISONMENT.

The Albany *Journal* gives the following statement of the facts concerning the petition for a pardon for young Walworth, saying it is derived from the Executive Department: "A short time since, a letter, signed by a single individual, asking for Walworth's pardon, was sent to the Governor, and, as is the custom in all cases of application for pardon, whether from the penitentiary, State prison, or gallows, the evidence in this case was sent for. But there has been no other action, and no such expression of opinion as would justify the Governor in taking up the case with a view to its serious consideration."

SARATOGA RACES.

LAST DAY OF THE FIRST MEETING.

THREE CONTESTS—CROW'S MEAT, BELMONT'S BREADALBANE COLT, AND HUBBARD THE WINNERS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SARATOGA, Saturday, Aug. 2, 1873.

The races of to-day brought the first Summer meeting to a close, and the association has every reason to feel gratified at its successful termination. Taking a retrospective glance at the series of events which have occupied the attention of the public during the last two weeks, the meeting may be considered the best yet held under the auspices of the Saratoga authorities. The encroachments made upon the time record have been conducive of increased interest in the second meeting, which is to begin on Tuesday next. The races of to-day were the least attractive of the series, but the weather clerk behaved so admirably, and gave us such beautiful skies that between three and four thousand people gathered on the grand stand, the fair sex being abundantly represented. There was, as usual, on all sides an immense display of toilets, and diamonds without number flashed in the noonday sun. The first race on the programme was a tame affair, but the two others caused much interest, especially the three-mile dash. The victory of Mr. Belmont's imported colt in the Sequel Stakes was very popular, and many pet names were proposed for him by the ladies, but it is understood that he will not be named until Mr. Belmont returns from Europe. Below will be found the details of the racing:

THREE-QUARTER DASH.

The first event was a selling race for two-year olds, three-quarters of a mile, and there were but two entries, Hunter & Travers' ch. c. Crow's Meat and D. J. Crouse's b. f. Persimmons. The former was the favorite at $210 to $155 for Persimmons. They were started from the three-quarter or extra stretch, and when the flag fell Crow's Meat was away first by a length, but going down the stretch Persimmons caught him, and then went to the front. When they turned into the regular track at the half-mile pole Persimmons showed half a length in front, but Crow's Meat soon went to the lead, and immediately opened a length away. Persimmons was beaten from this point, and Crow's Meat had it easy to the finish, winning by three lengths in 1:19½.

SUMMARY.

FIRST RACE.—Purse $500; selling race, for two-year olds; three-quarters of a mile; horses entered to be sold for $2,000 to carry their appropriate weights; for $1,500, allowed 7 pounds; for $1,000, 14 pounds; for $500, 21 pounds; the winner to be sold at auction.

Hunter & Travers' ch. c. Crow's Meat, by Censor, out of Intrigue, by imp. Balrownie, 79 pounds........ 1
D. J. Crouse's b. f. Persimmons, by Revolver, out of Skipper, by Daniel the Prophet, 76 pounds........ 2
Time—1:19½.

THE SEQUEL STAKES.

The second race was the Sequel Stakes for three-year olds, two miles, which had closed with nineteen nominations. This race was first called a sweepstakes, and in 1864 was won by Kentucky, defeating three horses in 4:11¾. In 1865 Bowie & Hall, of Maryland, won it with Baltimore, by Revenue, beating two others in 3:43½. In 1866 the stake was first named, and Stonewall Jackson won it from five competitors in 3:41. Up to this period the weight was 100 pounds for colts and 97 pounds for fillies, but in 1867 it was raised to 110 and 107 respectively. In this year Mr. Morris won it with Ruthless, by Eclipse, although she carried 5 pounds overweight, and ran the distance in 3:37½. In the following year General Duke, afterwards known as Judge Curtis, won the stake in 3:40¾, also carrying 5 pounds extra. In 1869 Narragansett, another fast Eclipse colt, defeated seven others in 3:37¾. This was the largest field that ever started in the stakes. In 1870 Mr. M. A. Littell brought out Maggie B. B., by imp. Australian, and she ran the distance in 3:37¼, the fastest time since the inauguration of the race. In 1871 Mr. Littell again won it with Mary Clark, in 3:40, and last year it fell to the lot of Mr. Belmont to win it with Wade Hampton in 3:42½. The race of to-day was the tenth renewal of the stake, and six were marked as starters out of the nineteen entries. These were M. A. Littell's br. c. Wizzard, by Concord, out of Dolly Morgan, by Revenue; also, ch. c. Fellow Craft, by imp. Australian, out of Aerolite, by Lexington; August Belmont's imp. b. c., by Breadalbane, out of Ellermire, by Chanticleer; D. J. Crouse's c. f. Satire, by Revolver, out of Syren, by Oliver; J. W. Weldon's ch. c. Warlike, by War Dance, dam by Captain Beard, and D. McDaniel & Co.'s ch. f., by Kentucky, out of Zaidee, by imp. Belshazzar. The knowing ones pitched on Belmont for the winner, and he was backed strongly, and the manner in which he won the stake justified the confidence placed in him. This was the first victory for the imported colt.

Belmont	$625	$900	$500
Littell	125	250	185
Warlike	255	150	110
McDaniel	75	100	140
Satire	75	100	90
Total	$1,155	$1,500	$1,025

THE RACE.

Without much difficulty they were sent away, and McDaniel was two lengths in front, Wizard second, Satire third, Fellow Craft fourth, Belmont fifth, Warlike sixth. As they went round the turn, Wizard set out to make the pace for his stable companion, and rushed to the front, in which movement he was followed by Satire. McDaniel was now third, Fellow Craft fourth, Warlike fifth, and Belmont sixth. When they passed the quarter-pole, Wizard had opened the gap six lengths in advance of Satire, who was now the same distance before Warlike third, Fellow Craft fourth, Belmont fifth, and McDaniel sixth. As they went along the backstretch, Wizard still kept to the front, and kept the gap open still six lengths at the half-mile pole; Satire second, three lengths in advance of Warlike, who was a length before Fellow Craft, who was the same distance in the lead of Belmont, and McDaniel being two lengths behind the latter. Coming round the lower turn Wizard ran further away from the others, and was now leading a dozen lengths, Satire second, with Warlike at her saddle-girth, and two lengths before Fellow Craft, who was that distance in advance of Belmont, McDaniel three lengths in the rear. When they had reached the three-quarter pole Wizard was nearly twenty lengths in front of Satire, who had shaken off Warlike and was leading him a length, Fellow Craft fourth, two lengths ahead of Belmont, and McDaniel still in the rear. When they came up the homestretch Wizard began to quit and go back to the others. When they passed the stand, completing the first mile in 1:51, Wizard was six lengths before Warlike, who had taken the second place, and was two lengths in advance of Fellow Craft and Satire, who were on even terms, Belmont waiting in the fifth place, and McDaniel struggling without hope in the rear. As they went round the turn Wizard continued to come back, and he was now but two lengths in advance of Warlike, who was one length before Fellow Craft—Satire and Belmont running together. At the quarter-pole Wizard was still maintaining the pace, but Warlike was at his tail, and had got two lengths away from Fellow Craft, while Belmont had parted company with Satire and lapped the quarter of Fellow Craft. As they went along the backstretch, Warlike rushed up to the head of Wizard, who was now completely pumped out, and fell back to the fifth position. Fellow Craft, in the meantime, made his run, and took up the pace. He went past Warlike and assumed the lead, while Belmont was challenging the latter for the second place. When they passed the half-mile pole, Fellow Craft was a length before Warlike with Belmont lapping the latter's quarter, two lengths in advance of Satire, Wizard fifth and McDaniel sixth. The last three were now out of the race. When they came round the lower turn Belmont passed Warlike, was soon in the second place and began to close Fellow Craft. When they passed the three-quarter pole Fellow Craft was a length before Belmont and Warlike two lengths behind the latter. Coming up the homestretch Warlike fell away and Belmont and Fellow Craft had it all to themselves. It was amid much excitement that the favorite, answering to the call of his jockey, began closing upon Fellow Craft, and when he finally reached the latter's head his backers were beside themselves. As they neared the stand Fellow Craft began to give way and received the lash without effect, for he had nothing left in him, and Belmont won by three-quarters of a length in 3:40½; Warlike was third, beaten off more than twenty lengths, Satire fourth, Wizard fifth, and McDaniel sixth. The following is a

SUMMARY.

SECOND RACE.—The Sequel Stakes, for three-year olds; $50 entrance, play or pay, with $700 added; winner of any stake this year to carry seven pounds extra; the second horse to save his stake; two miles; nineteen nominations; value to winner $1,600.

A. Belmont's imp. b. c. by Breadalbane, out of Ellermire, by Chanticleer........ 1
M. A. Littell's ch. c. Fellow Craft, by imp. Australian, out of Aerolite, by Lexington........ 2
J. W. Weldon's ch. c. Warlike, by War Dance, dam by Captain Beard........ 3
D. J. Crouse's ch. f. Satire, by Revolver, out of Siren by Oliver........ 4
M. A. Littell's br. c. Wizard, by Concord, out of Dolly Morgan, by Revenue........ 5
D. McDaniel & Co.'s ch. f. by Kentucky, out of Zaidee, by imp. Belshazzar........ 6
Time—3:40½.

THE THREE-MILE DASH.

The third and most important race of the day was a dash of three miles, for all ages, for which were entered D. McDaniel & Co.'s ch. h. Harry Bassett, five years, and ch. c. Hubbard, four years; Rice & McCormack's ch. h. Wanderer, five years, and C. Reed's b. g. King Henry, aged. The latter did not put in an appearance, and the McDaniel party endeavored to play a pretty sharp game. They claimed Hubbard to have been tampered with; that he was a "sick horse," and announced that he would only be galloped a hundred yards or so in the race, as the rules of the association compelled McDaniel to start his two entries, and the result proved the confederacy to be playing a very questionable game, which, however, hurt nobody, as the McDaniel entries were the favorites at the following odds:

McDaniel	$100	$950	$650	$600
Wanderer	60	550	300	310

THE RACE.

When the flag fell Harry Bassett rushed away two lengths, with Wanderer second, and Hubbard third. On rounding the turn Wanderer was at the tail of Bassett and Hubbard was in the rear, while the innocent spectators expected that he would soon be pulled up. In this they were speedily undeceived, for he kept on, and caused much excitement before he got through. Wanderer now took the lead from Bassett, the latter being deliberately pulled back. When they passed the quarter-pole Wanderer was a length in front of Bassett, who was six lengths in front of Hubbard. As they went along the backstretch Wanderer was allowed to lead Bassett two lengths, while Hubbard closed to within three lengths of the latter. They remained in these positions past the half-mile pole, and when they came round the lower turn Hubbard fell away four lengths from Bassett, and things looked rather suspicious for a time. Wanderer kept two lengths in front of Bassett past the three-quarter pole, and was allowed to make the pace. As they came up the homestretch, however, Bassett began to close up, and when they completed the first mile Wanderer was just a length in front of Bassett, who was three lengths before Hubbard. The time of the mile was 1:46¾. Going round the turn, Wanderer got three lengths away from Bassett, and Hubbard got a length closer to the latter. At every jump Wanderer left the others further behind him, and his backers were elated as he passed the quarter-pole six lengths ahead of Bassett, who was two lengths before Hubbard. As they went down the backstretch a new movement set the spectators to think that something was wrong. Bassett retired behind Hubbard, and the latter began to move upon Wanderer, and when they passed the half-mile pole the latter was but four lengths before him, Bassett three lengths behind. When they came round the lower turn, Bassett fell away six lengths behind Hubbard. At the three-quarter pole, Wanderer was leading four lengths, but coming up the homestretch Hubbard got closer to him, Bassett in the meantime falling further out of the race. When they finished the second mile, Wanderer was leading three lengths, and his friends were beside themselves with enthusiasm, for they did not imagine that Hubbard could beat him, while Bassett was away fifteen lengths in the rear. As they went round the turn their positions remained unchanged, Bassett falling still further away. Thus they passed the quarter-pole. As they went along the backstretch, the spectators received another surprise, as Hubbard began to close upon Wanderer, and had caught him at the half-mile pole, Bassett now being eighty yards out of the race. No sooner did they leave the half-mile pole than Hubbard rushed by Wanderer, amid the cheers of those who had invested on McDaniel. Coming round the lower turn, Hubbard came away, and at the three-quarter pole was leading Wanderer six lengths. On the homestretch Wanderer went further back, and Hubbard won the race by a dozen lengths, amid the most intense excitement; for those who had bought McDaniel in the pools looked scared at one portion of the race. Harry Bassett was more than a hundred yards behind. Time—5:34.

SUMMARY.

THIRD RACE.—Purse, $1,000; for all ages; dash of three miles.

D. McDaniel & Co.'s ch. c. Hubbard, 4 years, by Planet, out of Minnie Mansfield, 108 pounds........ 1
Rice & McCormack's ch. h. Wanderer, 5 years, by Lexington, out of Coral, 114 pounds........ 2
D. McDaniel & Co.'s ch. h. Harry Bassett, 5 years, by Lexington, out of Canary Bird, 114 pounds........ 3
C. Reed's b. g. King Henry, aged, by Lexington, out of Tokay........ dr.
Time—Quarter, 27½ seconds; half, 58 seconds; mile, 1:46¾; two miles, 3:36; three miles, 5:34.

ENTRIES FOR THE SARATOGA STEEPLE-CHASE.

The entries to the Steeple-chase Handicap to be run on Tuesday closed this afternoon. The weights are to be announced on Monday. The following are the entries: Maid of Athens, Mary Clark, Victor, Viley, Notary Public, Shylock, George West, Blind Tom, Trade Wind, and Duffy.

BROOKLYN OFFICIALS.

NEW APPOINTMENTS ON THE POLICE AND FIRE BOARDS.

The vacancies existing in the Board of Police and Fire Commissioners and in the Board of Assessors of Brooklyn have formed the sole topic of conversation in Kings County political circles for several weeks past. The vacancy in the Police Board was created by the resignation of Sigismund Kauffman, and in the Board of Fire Commissioners by the expiration of the term of Mr. R. M. Phraner, who was appointed six months ago to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. A. F. Campbell. The charter provides for the appointment of three Assessors and a President to the Kings County Board of Assessors. A caucus of members of the Republican General Committee selected Mr. David Williams for the position of Police Commissioner and Jacob Worth for Fire Commissioner. Controller Schroeder, who, with the Mayor and Auditor, constituted the appointing power, preferred Alderman John A. Taylor and Mr. Phraner and declined to appoint the regular party nominees. Auditor Shaurman was to some extent pledged to the choice of the caucus, and as the Mayor would agree with neither, for several weeks past a dead lock existed. On Friday it was rumored that a compromise had been reached, and that the appointments would be made yesterday. This rumor proved well founded, for yesterday Mr. James L. Jensen, of the Seventeenth Ward, and Mr. R. M. Phraner, were appointed Police and Fire Commissioners, respectively. At 10:30 o'clock A. M., the Mayor, Auditor, and Controller met in the office of the latter, and, on motion of the Controller, Mr. Phranet was appointed Fire Commissioner. Two hours later the Board met in the office of the Mayor, the latter occupying the chair. The Mayor nominated Andrew Cunningham for Police Commissioner, the Controller expressed his preference for Alderman Taylor, and the Auditor nominated Mr. James L. Jensen. The Controller withdrew the name of Mr. Taylor, and on the motion of the auditor to appoint Mr. Jensen being put to the vote the Controller and Auditor voted for him, and he was declared duly appointed. Shortly after, the newly appointed commissioners were sworn in. Mr. Jensen, the latest addition to the Police Board, is of Danish birth, having been born in the town of Flanceburg in 1837. He came to this country at an early age and engaged in the hardware business. In 1867 he opened the Empire China Works in Greenpoint, of which he is now sole proprietor. Mr. Jensen is a Republican in politics and is secretary of the Seventeenth Ward Association. In accepting the position, he states that he has made no pledges except to act for the best interests of the city.

The appointments were the general topic of conversation in Brooklyn yesterday afternoon, and appeared to give general satisfaction. Changes are anticipated in the police department, and members of the latter were among the most interested parties yesterday. It is not known when the assessors will be appointed.

THE LUDLOW-STREET TRAGEDY.

Coroner Herrman yesterday made an informal investigation into the circumstances surrounding the terrible tragedy which occurred at No. 49 Ludlow-street, on Friday evening, as fully reported in THE TIMES. Chas. Augustus Menke, the uncle of the deceased John Frederick Menke, and husband of the wounded woman, made a statement to the Coroner corroborative of the facts already published, and added that the deceased was married, and his wife was living somewhere in Hester-street. Dr. Cushman made a post-mortem examination of the remains and found that the bullet from the pistol had entered his left breast between the sixth and seventh ribs, passed through the heart and lodged in the liver, where it was found. The formal inquest will be held on Monday at 1 o'clock P. M., and in the meantime Menke and his wounded wife are detained as witnesses.

THE RIGHTS OF LANDLADIES.

Mme. Dantin, who keeps a French boarding-house at No. 53 West Twelfth-street, was arrested yesterday by Deputy Sheriff Gale, on an order of arrest issued by Judge Loew, on the complaint of Plessy Mordaunt, an actress at Wallack's Theatre, now residing at No. 6 West Sixteenth-street, who charged that the defendant detained her trunk, contrary to law, for a board-bill of $50. Bail was fixed at $5,000; but the affair was compromised by the surrender of the trunk, and a special arrangement under which the complainant was to pay the $50 due to the defendant.

FALL OF A BUILDING.

At 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon an old building, No. 328 Fulton-street, Brooklyn, which was being pulled down, fell suddenly, giving the workmen barely time to escape. One of the laborers, who was known as Charles, was buried under a heap of bricks and beams. When taken out he was insensible, and although no severe bruises were visible, it is thought that he received fatal injuries internally. He was taken to the City Hospital, where Dr. Kissam regarded his injuries as fatal. The fall of the building was occasioned by the giving way of the beams which supported the brick work.

THE HOBOKEN SAVINGS BANK.

The Hoboken Savings Bank directors yesterday stated that Klennen's defalcations would not go above $40,000, and that the bank would be abundantly able to meet the claims of all depositors as soon as they have time to realize on their securities, which amount to $1,000,300 the deposits being about $100,000. It is also denied that Mr. Shepherd has resigned. He has only been granted three months' leave of absence.

FIRE COMMISSIONER VAN COTT.

Fire Commissioner Van Cott was taken very sick with bilious colic, on Friday afternoon, at his residence, No. 116 Macdougal-street. His disease was complicated by a rupture, and he was last night in a very dangerous condition, requiring the constant attendance of several physicians.

THE SPITZBERGEN DRAMA.

SEVENTEEN WHALERS PERISH IN THE ICE.

Writing from Stockholm, on July 17, the correspondent of the London *Standard* says: "The sad news of the death of the seventeen Norwegian whalers, frozen in at the Spitzberg Islands, has now been confirmed beyond a doubt. Capt. Mack, who penetrated into the Isfjord, in the end of June, has now sent home the journal found in one of the houses there, the eloquent laconism of which initiates us into the world of suffering and despair the unfortunate men had to go through before death put an end to their miseries. What is most horrible of all is the impression which the perusal of this mournful message forces upon us, that a little energy and knowledge how to take care of themselves would have been sufficient to keep alive all these poor victims of an Arctic Winter's inclemency. As the entries in the journal make us believe, no serious and continuous activity was kept up, though the men must not have been ignorant that hard work is the best preservative against that dreaded foe of northern life, the scorbut. It is owing to Prof. Nordenskold's exertions to keep his men constantly at work, even when there was no necessity for it, that we have only to record one death from scorbut among the sixty-seven members of his expedition. But at Isfjord, unhappily, there was no experienced leader to warn against quiet inactivity, which, under those latitudes means death. Those poor sailors and fishers perished victims of their ignorance, and probably of their carelessness. Capt. Mack reports that it appeared they had not known how to make proper use of the comfortable house in in which they were quartered; instead of dividing among themselves the rooms of their spacious dwelling they all crowded together into one, which, moreover, bore traces of utter neglect and uncleanliness. The large stores of preserved potatoes and other vegetables were left nearly untouched, the men probably not knowing how to manage this kind of food.

The story of their struggle is soon told. On the 16th September, last year, six Norwegian ships, with their crews of together fifty-seven men, were frozen in on the north-eastern coast of the Spitzbergs, at Gray Hook and Welcome Point, eighteen and twenty-four English miles respectively from the Winter quarters of the Swedish polar expedition at Mosel Bay. Their provisions being calculated to last only up to the 1st December, they applied to the Prof. Nordenskold for assistance, and were allowed by him to dispose of the house and stores accumulated at Isfjord. Consequently, seventeen men, with two small open boats, left Gray Hook on the 7th of October, crossing the ice westward, until they found open water, and finally reached Isfjord in their boats on the 14th October. The remaining forty-one men prepared themselves to pass the Winter either in their own ships at Gray Hook, or with the Swedish expedition at Mosel Bay, when, happily, in the first days of November a heavy storm broke the ice and made their escape possible. Thirty-nine men were thus able to reach the Norwegian port of Tromsoe; only two, the old Captain, Mattilas, and his cook, would not abandon their ship, which was not insured, and have now been found dead in a boat, probably on their way to Mosel Bay. The ship was totally crushed by the ice.

The entries of the journal found at Isfjord begin with the 7th October, 1872, and are regularly continued every day until the 3d March this year. No kind of occupation, nor any undertaking on the part of the men, is reported, except a few hunting parties, by whom two bears, two foxes, and a few reindeers were brought home. Darkness, however, soon prevented all further hunting expeditions, and on the 7th of November the journal reports: 'Hunting totally abandoned, by cause of the darkness.' Thermometrical observations were regularly made and annotated five times a day. The temperature, which was very hard in October, the quicksilver running down to 19 degrees below Celsius on the 21st, was milder again in November, being 2 degrees above on the 8th, and varied between 0 degrees above to 22 seconds below, until the 5th of January, when it began to go down again. The lowest degree, 32 degrees below, is observed on the 14th February at 4 o'clock A. M. No mention is made of sickness or disease before the 9th December, when it is said: 'One of the crew sick since eight days;' but from this day the same complaint repeats itself with sad monotony: 'No improvement in the state of the sick.' On the 19th it is said: 'Two men constantly in bed; nearly all suffer of the disease.' Though no indication is given what kind of illness is meant, there is no doubt that it was scorbut. The first death is recorded on the 19th January in the following words: 'Tonnes Pendersen, who was taken ill the 5th of this month, was called to the Lord this morning at 3:30, after a painful illness; this afternoon died also Hendrik Hendriksen, who was taken ill on the 19th December.' The 3d of February only three men were in good health, and the journal repeats every day 'No improvement.' The 20th February we read: 'To-day we have seen the sun for the first time in the year 1873.' A new death is recorded the following day: 'To-day the Lord again called to heaven one of our comrades, Niles Larson, after an illness of eighty-two days.' Two days later the entries are made by another hand, who writes on the 25th: 'I have now only one man in good health to look after the whole house. O Lord help us in our great distress!' And on the 28th he continues: 'This evening another of our men died; the Lord called him home from this place, so rich in suffering.' From this day the journal contains nothing but annotations of deaths until the 19th April, when the last regular entry is made thus: 'Martin Hansen, died the 19th April, at 6 A. M.' Then begins another hand, who writes: 'Peder Andreas Nilsen, of Batafjord, a red bonnet. Har. T. Mitterhuk.' What these words, which have apparently been written under the influence of delirium, are meant to express will never be known, and the horrible fate of the poor sufferer who traced them can only be guessed. Did he struggle hours, days, or weeks among the sixteen corpses of his comrades, or did the deliverer come as he dropped his pen? Nobody knows, nor will ever know."

THE BRATTLEBORO MECHANIC.

The Boston *Traveller* publishes some statements concerning the Brattleboro mechanic who claims to have completed the *Mystery of Edwin Drood* under the direct inspiration of the spirit of Charles Dickens, and if the statements are true the young man will certainly wish that the mystery concerning himself had not been revealed. The *Traveller* says that his real name is Thomas Powers James, that in early life he was a resident of Nashua, N. H., and that there he espoused a Mrs. Scott, with whose children he had been intimate in youth, she being some years his senior. The *Traveller* continues: "From Nashua he removed to Lowell, where he failed in business, (printing,) and for some time after acted as foreman to his stepson, who succeeded him in business. Returning to Nashua, he acted in the same capacity and employment until he became an admirer of a young girl who lived with his wife, and, giving up his position, he left his wife and came to Boston. We next hear of him at Fall River, and afterward at New-York, still working at his trade, of which he is said to be a master. In all his wanderings he has been accompanied by the girl, and now we find in him the 'young mechanic' of Brattleboro, through whom the spirit of Charles Dickens is preparing an unprecedented message from the dead to the living. The name of Hill, given in other journals as the signature used by him in his mysterious communications to the outer world, is the surname of the companion of his wanderings. He has the character of a smart, enterprising adventurer, with no nice scruples of honor to embarrass his energies; with but little education save what he has picked up in his business; some thirty-five years of age; plausible and confident in address and conversation, and full of whims and unaccountable impulses. It is said of him that it was no unusual thing for him to 'take a notion,' (to go to New-York for instance,) and leaving all business without notice or warning, be absent several days, and returning, set about work without referring to his absence or its cause. He has always been a great admirer of the works and characters of Charles Dickens, and years ago purchased a portrait of that author and presented it to his wife; which portrait is said to answer to the description of the unknown 'vision' or 'apparition' afterward recognized by a portrait of the great novelist. Literary peculation, it is said, is no new feature of his history, he having some time ago given out that he was writing a new play by the title of 'Euphrasia,' but some of the favored few, to whom portions were read, were somewhat surprised to find it taken, almost word for word, from an old play, 'The Grecian Daughter.' His deserted wife still lives in New-Hampshire, and we believe has commenced a suit for divorce."

INCIDENTS OF A WRECK.

A late letter from St. Johns, Newfoundland, describes the wreck of a vessel as follows: "On the 18th of June, as we have just learned by a letter from Channel, the Concordia, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, was wrecked off Cape Anguille, near Cedroy, on the Newfoundland shore of the Gulf of St. Lawrence. She ran ashore here in thick weather, when going before the wind at the rate of ten knots an hour. The sea was beating violently over her, and the crew expected momentarily to be hurled into the seething waves. The Captain and four men then attempted to carry a line ashore in a boat, but got only a short distance from the ship when it was swamped and all five perished. The Captain's dog, seeing the catastrophe, jumped overboard, and tried hard to save his master. Unhappily the noble animal was unable to reach him, and was at length washed ashore almost dead. The Captain was an excellent swimmer, and battled hard for life, and had even reached the shore and grasped a rock, when the hungry surge caught him and carried him back. Help arrived in time to save the remainder of the crew who were on board. The inhabitants of Codroy gathered to the spot, and by means of a line saved eleven of the crew. The bodies of the five men were recovered and decently buried in the church-yard at Codroy. The Concordia was timber laden, from Quebec, bound for Plymouth. The Captain's name was Harrison. The ship is a total wreck, but the greater part of the cargo, which is a valuable one, will be saved. The Captain was a brave man, and lost his life in attempting to save the lives of his men. His last words were, 'I'd go ashore in an egg-shell—let go boatswain—I go to save the lives of others.'"

PIOUS SWINDLERS.

"The remarkable trial which has occupied the courts at Munich this last week," says the London *Standard* of July 21, "has ended in the conviction of the two women chiefly involved in the prosecution, Adele Spitzeder and her accomplice, Rosa Ehinger. The Court condemned the principal delinquent, Adele, to three years' imprisonment for fraudulent bankruptcy, and Ehinger to an imprisonment of six months. Adele Spitzeder was a Prussian by birth, having been born in Berlin forty-two years since; but if she inherited her spirit of speculation and enterprise from her northern birth, she received her education in the south—at Vienna, and subsequently at Munich, the scene of her celebrity and commercial disaster. Very distinguished at school, she seems to have early acquired a daring confidence in her resources, and to have conceived an ambition somehow or other to make a figure in the world. From the history of her early life which the prosecution supplied, according to the system of jurisprudence so common on the Continent, it would seem that this thirst for notoriety was a predominating influence, rendering her quite indifferent as to the means of attaining her cherished object. She showed great capacity at school, and particularly distinguished herself as a student of languages. After some struggles with her mother she applied herself to the stage, as affording the readiest means of attaining that excitement and celebrity which she stood in need of. But dramatic success is not the reward of the feverish restlessness of an unprincipled character, and after some years she appears at Munich, in 1868, without engagements and apparently without income. At this time she was considerably in debt. She always seems to have lived *en prince*, or rather *en princesse*; but somehow or other, in the Winter of 1868-69, she managed, in her lodgings in Munich, brooding over her fortune, to initiate a business of money-lending. Lending small sums to peasants from the neighborhood of Munich at ten per cent. a month, she was by the Summer of 1869 in a position for more extended operations, and by the Winter of that year was recognized by the whole town as a personage of power and influence. Had her ambition been satisfied with the pursuit of the calling she had thus established, the results might have been very different for her and her friends at Munich; but after a year of magnificence as a financier, spending liberally on dinner parties and gifts to her friends, she appealed to the great public in 1871 as a wealthy philanthropist patronized by the Ultramontane party. She acquired at once a political position as the beneficent providence of the clerical party at Munich, then sorely pressed by their conflict with Dr. Dollinger and the Old Catholics. By liberal gifts to the Ultramontane press, the *Volksbote* of Munich, and other papers of that class; by large commissions to agents of every kind, and a parade of sympathy with the clerical party, she managed to establish, under her own control, the Dachauer Banking Company. This institution received for some years an average of deposits of over £4,000 a day. Finally, in the Winter of last year, came a crash, and the bank closed for £600,000, a large sum for a German town. In the latter period of the enterprise this great proprietress never seems to have taken any trouble to ascertain whether it was possible to carry on her concern at the rate of interest she was paying on deposits—seven per cent. The account-books of the bank exhibit the most absolute confusion. In the book in which depositors signed on receipt of interest many marks are found to indicate the depositor's incapacity to sign his name with his own hand, but without any notification whose names these marks represent. It seems almost incredible that in a city like Munich such an imposture should have gone on, and that the clergy should have been imposed on by a woman who was duping them, for the most part, quite as completely as she was the unfortunate peasants. In the Lagrand affair, in Brussels, there was a very manifest understanding between the clerical supporters of the project and its immediate promoters, but the perpetual parade of the massive gold cross worn by Fraulein Spitzeder, and the bribes to the editors of Ultramontane papers, seem to have been the only rewards bestowed upon the clerical agents of the Dachauer Bank."

BRIGHAM'S DIVORCE SUIT.

A Salt Lake correspondent of the Sacramento (Cal.) *Union* writes as follows of the suit for divorce brought against Brigham Young by his latest "wife," Ann Eliza Webb-Dee-Young, the first being her maiden name, and the second that of the man to whom she had been married before she became a Mrs. Young: "The affair has caused but little sensation here compared with what the telegraph and a couple of papers would indicate. A few thought they had a 'huge thing' when Ann Eliza had her household furniture carted down to an auctioneer's, and took up her residence in the Walker House; while the bulk of the people, Gentile and Mormon, paid comparatively little attention to the affair, its only special interest to anybody being in the fact that the lady had borne the name of the Mormon leader. It was supposed she would be able to impart some astounding revelations concerning the inner life of Brigham's family, but the fact is, 'revelations' of that kind have been given so often that the public seem to care but little about them now, mainly from the fact that there appears so little to reveal. Reliable report says that in the case of Mrs. Dee she sought Brigham for a husband, and that he had no desire to enter into further matrimonial engagements; but she was pressing, desired to become his and his only; and that, in obedience to his faith, which holds that a woman must be the wife of a man who can 'exalt' her, if she desires to be saved, he took her to wife. I am informed by those who have had opportunities of knowing that this is the fact; and it is known to everybody that he built her a handsome Swiss cottage and supported her comfortably. She has voluntarily left, and her furniture has been duly auctioned, so that the lady has by a masterly stroke divested herself of the fractional part of a husband and her lares and penates. What her motives were I am unable to say."

A TURKISH SCANDAL.

A suburban scandal, remarks the *Pall Mall Gazette*, has lately caused some excitement in Constantinople. The sacristan of the Greek Church of St. George, in Galata, has been unjustly accused of robbing a maid-of-all-work of £12,000. It seems that one Nicolaki, a relation of the master of a Sciote servant-girl at Beshiktash, accused Stamati, the sacristan, of defrauding her of the number which won the first prize of 300,000 francs at the last drawing of the Roumanian Railway Lottery. Poor Stamati, who had not had the good luck to become the possessor of the prize at all, and the fortunate winner of which is said to be some one abroad, was seriously annoyed at this charge. It was, however, so stoutly persevered in that the police deemed it right to institute an inquiry into the matter, and the result was a complete exculpation of Stamati, the servant girl declaring the accusation to be false, and that she had never made it nor authorized it to be made. Stamati accordingly brought an action against Nicolaki for defamation of character, and Nicolaki, whose motive for inventing the fable remains a mystery, no sooner received notice of the action than he considered it prudent to take himself off to Trebizond—his native place—leaving the maligned sacristan master of the situation. Much sympathy is expressed for Stamati, and the conduct of the servant-girl is spoken of in terms of admiration, as but for that good young woman he might have found himself in an awkward predicament.

A MAN BURNED TO DEATH.

James Morgan, of the firm of James Morgan & Co., lumber manufacturers of Glenn's Falls, was burned to death in his barn early on Friday morning last. The Troy *Times* gives the particulars as follows: "About 2 o'clock his wife awoke him and told him the horses were kicking. He got up, dressed himself and taking a kerosene lantern went to the barn. After he had gone a while his wife became anxious, and going to the door leading to the barn discovered that it was in flames. She screamed for help, but before any one came the inside of the barn was all ablaze. Owing to some unexplained delay on the part of the hose companies, the barn and contents, with four horses, were completely destroyed. After the fire was extinguished search was made for the remains of Mr. Morgan, and he was found dead among the horses, burned to a crisp. It is supposed that one of the horses kicked him, and the lantern exploded and enveloped him in flames. He was widely known among business men, especially those engaged in the lumber interests. Mr. Morgan was about sixty years of age, and leaves a wife and two daughters."

THE ARMY OF THE GULF.

The Executive Committee of the Association of the Army of the Gulf has announced the programme for the annual reunion in Portland, Me., on the 6th inst. The guests, including President Grant, Gen. W. T. Sherman, Gen. P. H. Sheridan, President of the association, Gens. Norcross, Montgomery, Banks, and Dwight, Admiral Bailey, Commodore Green, and others, will arrive in Portland by special train on the evening of the 5th inst., and will be met by the Executive Committee. The order of exercises for the 6th, which is the anniversary of the battle of Baton Rouge, will be as follows: At 11 A. M. an excursion down the bay in the United States revenue cutter McCulloch, which has been tendered by the Treasury Department. Clam-bake at 1 o'clock on one of the islands, and return to the city early in the afternoon. Business session at Army and Navy Hall at 4 P. M. Grand banquet at the Falmouth Hotel at 8:30 P. M. Three hundred invitations have been extended.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

THE AGGRESSIVENESS OF ROMANISM.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It is with sincere pleasure that I see THE TIMES openly making a stand against that most aggressive of all bodies, the Roman Catholic Church. Long ago this should have been done, but no journal seemed willing to take the lead, and any article sent to them on the subject was either not published at all, or if published, excited no interest, and the matter dropped out of sight.

For a long time I have anxiously watched Romanism in its crafty advance toward power in this City—its attempts to undermine our public school system and to gain control of our municipal affairs—and, although feeling how fatal it must be to allow it to push on in its pernicious course, I could see no method of calling public attention to the danger while the Press in general manifested such apathy.

Now that THE TIMES has opened the battle, I pray that the war may be prosecuted as vigorously and as brilliant a victory be obtained in this instance as was gained two years ago over those strong supporters of Romanism, Tweed and his coadjutors.

The Roman Catholic priesthood have never lacked an abundance of papers, bigotedly devoted to their cause, and circulating among a class who received their dicta as unquestionable. I cannot believe that in a matter of so much importance as this is, not only to New-York City, but to the whole country, you will be long left to bear the brunt of the fight alone. Other journals must and will join in, and this grasping sect will be taught that all religions are guaranteed equal protection in the United States, and that it cannot trample all other creeds under foot for the sole purpose of advancing itself.

Now, in regard to the use of the Bible in our public schools: One denomination—viz., the Romanists—wish it abolished, while a dozen others—Presbyterians, Episcopalians, Baptists, Methodists, Unitarians, &c., &c.—wish it retained. Yet, in some instances, this large majority has been forced to yield to the smallest possible minority, and the Bible has been closed.

Such flagrant injustice needs no comment. But I hope by drawing attention to the circumstance it may set the public thinking how such a thing could be brought about in a country where the voice of the majority governs.

Here please notice the dishonesty of the objection raised by the Romanists, viz., that they cannot conscientiously allow their children to hear the Protestant Bible read, because it differs from theirs. They know that very few Protestants ever have looked into the Catholic version, or will take the trouble to examine what difference exists, and so hope to make a stand upon a prevarication.

I do not think any one can discover a single precept laid down in the Protestant version which has not its counterpart in the Catholic; so that reading the former to Romanist children is teaching them exactly what their own priests pretend to teach.

The difference between the two editions consists mainly in additions inserted in the Romish by various persons, at different times, and not always as much for the spiritual benefit of the readers as for the temporal benefit of the priesthood. A Protestant could very reasonably object to his children being instructed from a Roman Catholic Bible, but I cannot see how a Romanist can object to the teachings of the Protestant version without being guilty of a manifest absurdity.

To prevent any reverened father from raising a quibble here—an opportunity always seized upon by them with avidity—let me call attention to the fact that I do not state that the Protestant Bible is contained, word for word and letter for letter, in the Catholic, neither do I say that the printers' ink is of precisely the same manufacture, nor the paper of exactly the same quality. The assertion is that the precepts of the former will be found also in the latter.

This article is already sufficiently long, but if you can afford the space I will endeavor in future letters to explain the true object of the Romish Church in its attack on the Bible; to show how entirely groundless are its claims in regard to other matters, and the not very honest manner in which these claims have been and are now being prosecuted.

J. I.

"THE WEAKNESS OF PROTESTANTISM."

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your paper of the 24th inst. "S. X.," "a clergyman of the Episcopal Church," under the above caption does injustice, I think, to the Protestant cause, and, in effect, plays into the hands of Papists. He says, "Protestantism is the denial and resistance of certain understood errors; it is therefore a negation, not an affirmation." Again, he says, "Now a negation is not an object of religious faith; men need that something positive, distinct, and definite shall be presented for them to believe, and ask that they may be fed with strong meat, not kept on spiritual pap;" and he says, "This 'Protestantism' fails to do, and Romanism does."

I do not believe these assertions to be correct. They are very like those of weak-kneed loyalists during the late war, who always found something to condemn in those who protested against slavery and rebellion, and magnified the merits and efficiency of the rebels. Protestantism is not a mere "negation," for while protesting against the fearful errors and blasphemy of Romanism, she at the same time affirmed, upon the authority of the Scriptures, a system of the grandest truths that men can learn. Romanism claimed infallibility for its Church, and, finally, for its Pope. Protestantism denied the assumption, and affirmed that God alone is infallible. Romanism impiously claimed that her priests could forgive sins, and she fixed a tariff of prices at which a pardon of sins could be purchased. Protestantism repudiated it, and affirmed that God alone could forgive sins, and that pardon could not be purchased with money, nor by good works, but only by repentance and faith in Christ.

Romanism invented a "Purgatory," to which, they claimed, men go after death, and from which her priests, for a consideration in money, or otherwise, could deliver them. Protestantism protested against it, as a fraud, and affirmed that death ends the probation of all men, and, therefore, it becomes all men to prepare in this life for death.

Romanism adopted, from the heathen, the worship of images. Protestantism protested against it in every form, and affirmed that God alone is to be worshiped, and without the intervention of "the likeness of anything in heaven above, or in the earth beneath, or in the waters under the earth."

Romanism denied the Bible to the people, and the right of private judgment; thus making them the slaves of the priests. Protestantism affirmed the free agency of man, and that he must give an account for himself to God, and is, therefore, bound to study the Bible, and rightly to use the reason God has given him.

Romanism set up the confessional to get all the secrets of her votaries, and thus secure absolute power over them. Protestantism protested against it, and affirmed that it was unscriptural, licentious, and demoralizing; and that every person should go directly to God, and there confess his sins.

Romanism claimed absolute right and power over all rulers and governments, and hence she has ever been the deadly foe of liberty, both in Church and State, and since the abolishing of slavery, is now the only enemy this republic has to fear; while Protestantism protested against it, and boldly affirmed the great doctrine of the Bible, that the true Church of God is a spiritual, and not a temporal power. She has, therefore, always opposed tyranny and oppression in all its forms, and is to-day, in the hand of God, the bulwark to a free government and the rights of the people.

With such facts patent throughout Christendom, how could "S. X." assert that "Protestantism is a negation, not an affirmation?" Or that "Romanists are fed with strong meat," while Protestants are "kept on spiritual pap?" Does "S. X." understand that fraud and assumption constitute "strong meat," while preaching the Gospel to the people is keeping them on "spiritual pap?"

From such defenders of Protestantism, "good Lord deliver us."

AX.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, July 30, 1873.

MINOR CRIMES AND CASUALTIES.

Peter McCauley, aged twelve years, of No. 299 West Tenth-street, had his right foot severely cut by stepping on a piece of tin, yesterday.... While Detective O'Brien, of the Twenty-second Precinct, was assisting Officer Foley to make an arrest in Forty-seventh-street, near Eighth-avenue, he was struck on the head with a club by some unknown ruffian, who escaped. The officer was but slightly injured.... Thomas Millar, aged twenty-eight, of No. 81 Macdougal-street, fell overboard at Pier No. 48 North River, yesterday, but was rescued from drowning.... Fire broke out among the ruins of Zeller's drug-store, No. 51 Division-street, at 3 o'clock yesterday, but the flames were extinguished before any further damage had been done.... John Asher, aged fifty-two, of No. 238 East Forty-seventh-street, fell through the floor of a Hudson River Railroad car, in which he was working, and broke his leg. He was sent to Bellevue Hospital.... George Sickels, aged thirty-two, of No. 629 Fifth-street, had his right hand nearly cut off by a circular saw while at work in the mill at No. 131 Mercer-street. Sent to Bellevue Hospital.... Henry Thompson, a colored man, of No. 21 Watts-street, fell out of a window in Passaic, N. J., on the 27th ult., and was so badly injured that he died at his residence in this City, yesterday.... Francisco Parrispita was committed without bail yesterday by Justice Cox on a charge of threatening to kill and attempting to stab Francisco A. Lapiedra at No. 126½ South-street.... In the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, before Justice Cox, Frederick Kreis was committed for trial on a charge of stealing $75 from the bedroom of Charles Meyenhofer at No. 59 Greenwich-avenue.... Thomas Conner, a junkman, residing at No. 802 Washington-street, was committed by Justice Cox yesterday on a charge of receiving $124 worth of lead, knowing it to have been stolen, the property of John McKenna, of No. 59 Cannon-street.... During a fracas last evening in the lager-beer saloon of Frank Sluleker, No. 305 Fifth-street, John Seiler, of No. 393 East Tenth-street, was struck on the head with a lager-beer glass by Francis Glueckner, of No. 327 Fifth-street, and severely wounded. He was attended by Dr. Treskatis, and taken to his home.... Wm. McCutcheon, aged 37, of No. 436 East Fifteenth-street, while resisting Officer Mahoney, of the Eighteenth Precinct, who was endeavoring to arrest him for creating a disturbance in Fifteenth-street, near First-avenue, was struck on the head by the officer, and received a severe scalp-wound. He was attended by Dr. Sanborn, and locked up at the East Twenty-second-street Police Station.... An unknown man, apparently a laborer, about 40 years of age, was run over at Eighty-fourth-street and Eleventh-avenue by a Hudson River Railroad train going north, yesterday afternoon, and instantly killed. His mangled body was removed to the One Hundredth-street Police Station, and Coroner Herrman was notified to hold an inquest.

A NEW JEAN VALJEAN.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* mentions a curious case lately brought before one of the French tribunals. Eighteen years ago a young man named Eripé was condemned *in contumaciam* to ten years' penal servitude for forgery and embezzlement committed in Paris. He had misappropriated some 4,000 francs, but he voluntarily confessed his guilt a few days afterward, making restitution at the same time of the sum which still remained in his hands. The manager of the office in which he was employed, who entertained an excellent opinion of him, was anxious to hush the matter up, but the police insisted upon his prosecution. Eripé avoided arrest, and enlisted in a cavalry regiment, under the name of Lemaitre, a former schoolfellow. He served for three years, and bore the best of characters, but being offered a clerkship in the Aisne, he deserted. The real Lemaitre was arrested on this charge, but he had no difficulty in proving his innocence, and Eripé was again condemned *in contumaciam* to ten years' hard labor for usurping a name which did not belong to him. He, in the meanwhile, had been gaining the esteem of his employer, at whose instance he contracted a marriage under the name of Lemaitre, by which he was still known. His wife died soon after their marriage, but her parents were so much attached to him that they bequeathed him some property, and obtained for him a more valuable appointment in a manufactory at Fismes. Here he made a second marriage, which also proved a happy one, and he seemed on the high road to fortune. One day, while he was talking with the station-master on the platform, a train arrived, the engine-driver of which happened to be the real Lemaitre, who recognized Eripé and denounced him to the police. He was at once arrested, and it is needless to say that the matter created immense excitement in the district. He was arraigned upon the charge of forgery, but he did not attempt to deny his identity, and he very wisely based his defense on the ground that he had lived honestly since the commission of his first fault eighteen years ago, asserting what was the literal truth, that he could not have discontinued the use of the name under which he had enlisted without betraying himself. He moreover begged the Court to remember that in two years' time he would have been able to plead the statute of limitations, and his case was strengthened by the presence of his second wife and her family, who entreated the Court to take a lenient view of his conduct. A petition was signed by more than 1,200 inhabitants of Fismes, who bore testimony to his excellent character, and the jury returned a verdict of acquittal, which was received with loud and unchecked applause.

MINISTER BINGHAM.

Hon. John A. Bingham, recently appointed Minister to Japan, was given a dinner by his old townsmen in Cadis, Ohio, on Thursday evening last. In responding to the toast in his honor he said: "In the spirit of friendship you have expressed the opinion that my official service on which I am about to enter will be a gain to the Government of our country. Your wish is doubtless 'father to the thought.' May your wish be realized. But allow me to add, that it is not for any man to say in advance how he shall acquit himself in a new and untried trust. All that I can venture to promise myself is, an honest endeavor to know and do my duty, relying upon the favor of Him in whom we live, and who takes notice even of the fall of a sparrow. Thus sustained, cheerfully and hopefully I go to the post of duty assigned me by the President, as representative of the United States of America near the Government of Japan, earnestly desiring that by good offices I may advance the interest of our own country and the interests as well of that great and growing empire of the East. Be assured, my neighbors, that in that distant land I shall cherish gratitude for your kindness and affection for our common country. Born and reared in this land, it is not for me to forget that the United States of America, though the youngest, is one of the foremost of nations, in the vastness of her domain, in the extent and diversity of her resources and productions; in the rapidity of her growth and development; in the achievements of her intellect; in her public charities; in her free press; in her free schools and free churches; in her railways and telegraphs and varied industries; in her complex, but united and compacted fabric of justice, which is for the shelter and protection of all by the power of all, and those graces of life which adorn and ennoble individual and collective man, the citizen, and the State. Let America, by her example, teach all nations that it is their interest, as it is their duty, to help one another to cultivate the works of peace and the arts of peace, to diffuse knowledge, to establish justice, to vindicate every right and redress every wrong, to recognize and accept the fact that the human race, however divided into nationalities, is one great family of intellectual, moral, and responsible beings, capable of indefinite progress here, and encouraged to hope for and aspire to an immortal life hereafter."

A CAR-LOAD OF GREENBACKS.

The San Francisco *Bulletin* mentions the arrival of a special car containing greenbacks in that city on the 21st of July, and says: "The Assistant Treasurer does not deem it desirable to make known to the public the particulars concerning the movement of treasure in advance of its arrival, so he declined to state how much gold is to be sent back or when it will be shipped. It may be stated, however, that $8,000,000 in greenbacks were received. They were in charge of Col. Frank Jones, of the Redemption Bureau, who brought with him six Treasury clerks, and a guard of ten United States soldiers, under command of Capt. Devan. The greenbacks are to be used for the payment of the expenses of the War and Naval Departments principally. Some of it will be for the redemption of worn-out currency, &c. Col. Jones is accompanied by his wife. The members of the party, having fulfilled their trust, will remain several weeks in California enjoying themselves. They will go to Yosemite, the Geysers, &c., and in due time will return, in charge of coin for the Assistant Treasurer at New-York."

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.

At 7 o'clock last evening George T. Laird, a mason, residing at No. 206 East One Hundred and Seventeenth-street, while in One Hundred and Eighteenth-street, near Third-avenue, attempted suicide by stabbing himself twice in the neck with a pocket-knife. He was taken to his home, and attended by Dr. Shrady, who pronounced the wounds to be of a serious nature. The motive for the attempted suicide could not be ascertained, as Mr. Laird refused to make any statement to the police in relation thereto.

OVERCOME BY THE HEAT.

The following cases of coup de soleil yesterday were reported by the police: Geo. Fisher, of 229 Second-street, was sun-struck at the corner of Rector and Greenwich streets. Taken to Park Hospital.... James Hayes, aged forty-two, of No. 39 Greenwich-street, was prostrated by the heat at the corner of Beekman and Front streets. Taken to Park Hospital.... An unknown man was found insensible from the heat at the corner of Canal and Motts streets and was taken to Park Hospital.

PERSONAL.

F. Gonzalez, of Washington, is at the Clarendon Hotel.

Hon. A. C. Yates, of Syracuse; Col. W. Landon, of Cincinnati, and C. C. Washburn, of Wisconsin, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Judge A. C. Alexander, of Kentucky, is at the Grand Central Hotel.

Gov. G. C. Walker, of Virginia, and Gen. F. Townsend, of Albany, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

L. E. Shipp, Assistant Postmaster of Norfolk, and Dr. J. D. Jones, of Schenectady, are at Barnum's Hotel.

Civilization received a new impulse by the invention of the Elastic Truss, No. 683 Broadway, which retains rupture comfortably night and day till permanently cured.—*Advertisement.*

The Richest Hair Luster is afforded by the use of BURNETT'S COCOAINE.—*Advertisement.*

Hair Dye! Hair Dye! Hair Dye! BATCHELOR's celebrated Hair Dye is the best in the world. The only true, safe, and perfect hair dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints. Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. Sold everywhere by druggists.

Wedding Cards, No. 104 Fulton-st.
WM. EVERDELL'S SONS. Established 1815.

The Best Braces or Suspenders in the World are those made by FISK, CLARK & FLAGG. They make over two hundred varieties. For sale at retail by all furnishing or clothing stores in the Union. Ask for them, and look for their name on every pair.

DIED.

BARNARD.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Aug. 2, MARY FRANCES, daughter of John T. Barnard.

Funeral services to be held at the residence of her father, No. 131 Gates-av., corner of Cambridge-place, on Monday, the 4th inst., at 4:30 P. M. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

CARROLL.—Saturday, Aug. 2, OLIVIA, daughter of John M. and Essie Carroll, of spinal meningitis; aged 4 years, 4 months, and 10 days.

Funeral will take place Monday morning at 11 o'clock, from No. 339 East 18th-st. Friends and relatives are respectfully invited.

DREW.—At Drewville, Putnam County, N. Y., July 31, THOMAS DREW, in the 74th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of his brother, Daniel Drew, are invited to attend the funeral, at the Brewster's Station Methodist Church, on Sunday, Aug. 3, at 2 o'clock. Train leaves Grand Central Depot (Harlem Railroad) at 9:15 A. M. Sunday.

PANCOAST.—On July 30, NORMAN ARCHER, youngest son of George and Libbie A. Pancoast; aged 2 years and 10 months.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 34 West 31st-st., on Monday, Aug. 4, at 3 P. M.

PAYNE.—At his country residence, Nevesink, N. J., on Thursday, July 31, WILLIAM PAYNE, late member of the firm of F. Derby & Co., No. 3 Clinton-place, aged 62 years and 4 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from the First Reformed Presbyterian (Dr. McLeod) Church, West 12th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., on Monday, 4th inst., at 2:30 o'clock P. M.

RAYMOND.—On Friday evening, Aug. 1, JAMES B. RAYMOND.

His friends and those of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 30 West 11th-st., on Tuesday morning, Aug. 5, at 9:30 o'clock. The remains will be taken to West Farms for interment.

SELDEN.—At Norwich, Conn., on Friday, Aug. 1, CAROLINE LORD, infant daughter of Samuel C. and Alice Hurry Selden, aged 8 months and 17 days.

TURNER.—On Tuesday, 29th July, RICHARD TURNER, in the 60th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of his family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from St. Mark's M. E. Church, 35th-st., east of 6th-av., on Sunday, the 3d of August, at 12 o'clock.

☞ Maryland papers please copy.

WITTE.—At Morristown, N. J., July 31, NELLIE HENDRICKSON, youngest child of M. C. G. and M. E. Witte, aged 3 months and 20 days.

WEBB.—At Morristown, N. J., on the morning of the 1st inst., Mrs. JULIA C. WEBB, daughter of the late John B. C. Morris, of Oswego, N. Y.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services from St. Peter's Church, Morristown, on Tuesday, the 5th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. Trains of Delaware and Lackawanna Railroad, Morris and Essex Division, connect at foot of Barclay-st., 7:15 A. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counsellor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4, New-York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

BOOK ON STRICTURE, FISTULA, AND Thirty Diseases of the Pelvic Viscera. By HENRY A. DANIELS, M. D., No. 144 Lexington-av. Mailed for 25c.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

A COURSE OF HALF-HOUR LECTURES, for Summer evenings, on *Early Church History*, by Rev. Dr. DOWLING, author of "The History of Romanism," at the South Baptist Church, 25th-st., near 8th-av. Second lecture on SUNDAY EVENING. Third in the course, the following SUNDAY, Aug. 10. Dr. DOWLING also preaches in the FORENOON. Admission free. All invited.

A GREAT SUBJECT.—THE SHEPHERD OF Mount Zion will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY at 3 P. M. Subject—*The Second Temple, a Figure of the True Church of these Last Days.* Seats free.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, CORNER OF 4TH-AV. and 20th-st.—SUNDAY, Aug. 3, Rev. ROBERT LAIRD COLLIER will preach MORNING at 10:45, and in the EVENING at 7:45 o'clock. Seats free.

ALL ARE CORDIALLY INVITED TO HEAR Rev. P. L. DAVIES, Pastor of Berean Baptist Church, corner of Downing and Bedford sts., SABBATH MORNING and EVENING, at the usual hours.

AT FORSYTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, BETWEEN Division and Canal sts.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. J. W. BARNHART, MORNING and EVENING; Sabbath-school at 9 A. M.; seats free; all are invited.

AT ROBINSON HALL, NO. 18 EAST 16TH-st., between 5th-av. and Union-square.—The Society of Progressive Spiritualists will be addressed by LEANDER THOMPSON, Esq. Subject—*The Abolition of Poverty.* Conference, 2½ P. M.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE CHURCH.—This church will be open for divine service every Lord's Day at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.; on the first three Sabbaths of August Prof. WM. M. BARBOUR, of Bangor, will preach.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY SEPULCHRE, 74th-st., east of 4th-av., Rev. J. TUTTLE SMITH, Rector.—Services on SUNDAYS during the Summer, as usual, at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M. Sunday-school at 3 P. M. All the sittings are free.

CHURCH OF HUMANITY.—MEETING SUNDAY at 10:30 A. M. and 3 and 7:30 P. M., in Germania Hall parlors, No. 200 3d-av., near 18th-st. Subjects—Scientific, moral and religious. Good speaker expected. The public respectfully invited to attend.

CHURCH OF THE ATONEMENT, MADISON-av., corner 28th-st., Rev. W. T. SABINE, Rector.—SUNDAY services throughout the Summer, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. SUNDAY the Rector may be expected to officiate.

CHRIST CHURCH—CORNER 5TH-AV. AND 35TH-ST.—Open all Summer. Rev. HUGH MILLER THOMPSON, D. D., Rector. Morning Prayer, Sermon, and Holy Communion, 10:30 A. M. Evening prayer and sermon 8 P. M.
The rector will officiate.

CHURCH OF THE REFORMATION, 57TH-st., between 4th and Lexington avs., Rev. W. T. TRACY, Rector.—Services on SUNDAY at 10:45 A. M. Sunday-school at 9:30 o'clock.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, 21st-st., near 6th-av., Rev G. F. KROTEL, D. D., Pastor.—Services SUNDAY, 3d inst., at 10:30 A. M.

ELDER H. PRATT, OF MASSACHUSETTS, WILL preach at Temple Hall, No. 229 Bowery, on SUNDAY, at 10:30 A. M. and 3 P. M., and 7:30 in the EVENING.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, 39TH-ST. AND Park-av.—Preaching at 10:30 A. M., and EVENING at 7:45 o'clock. Lord's supper 3:30 P. M. Prayer-meeting WEDNESDAY EVENINGS. Strangers cordially invited to all the services.

FREE TABERNACLE OF THE M. E. CHURCH, 34th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.—Preaching at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Seats free; the public welcome.

FIFTY-THIRD STREET BAPTIST CHURCH, corner 7th-av.—Services every SABBATH in August. Rev. GEO. GRAHAM will preach SUNDAY, Aug. 3, MORNING and EVENING.

MURRAY HILL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 40th-st., near Lexington-av.—Services on SABBATH at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.; preaching by Rev. SPENCER L. FINNEY. The usual services will be held in this Church during August.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—This church, corner 9th-av. and 31st-st., will be open for divine service EVERY SABBATH MORNING during August. Preaching SUNDAY by Rev. Mr. BRIDGES, of Princeton.

OLD JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH, BETWEEN Nassau and William sts.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. N. G. CHENEY, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Seats free; all cordially invited.

PERRY-STREET METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—A select praying band of Young Men's Association, Forty-third-street Church, will conduct services at 10:30 A. M., and 3 and 7:30 P. M.
SAMUEL HOPPER, Chairman Committee.

REV. WAYLAND HOYT, PASTOR,
Will preach in the Tabernacle Baptist Church,
2d-av. and 10th-st.,
Next SUNDAY, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.
Subject for evening sermon:
When God Helps Us.

REV. DAVID B. JUTTEN, PASTOR SIXTEENTH Baptist Church, West 16th-st., (near 8th-av.,) will preach on SUNDAY MORNING, 10:30; EVENING, 7:45. The Pastor will preach every SUNDAY during the Summer, MORNING and EVENING. A cordial invitation is extended to all to come and worship with us.

REV. T. T. KENDRICK, PASTOR, FIRST Methodist Church, Grand-st., near 5th-st., Williamsburg, will preach SABBATH MORNING, 10:30 o'clock, on *Methodistical Union*. EVENING, 7:45, theme—*Storm at Sea.* Seats free. Leffert's Park, Brooklyn, 3:30 P. M.

REV. DR. ORMISTON WILL PREACH IN THE Collegiate Reformed Dutch Church, 5th-av. and 29th-st., on SUNDAY, Aug. 3, 10, and 17, in the MORNING, at 10:30, and EVENING at 8 o'clock.

REV. I. M. ATWOOD.—FIFTH UNIVERSALIST Society, Plimpton Hall, corner Stuyvesant and 9th sts., SUNDAY, Aug. 3, at 11 A. M. Subject—*There Remaineth Therefor a Rest.*

REV. DR. TUCKER, OF AUGUSTA, GA., WILL preach on SUNDAY in the Madison-avenue Baptist Church, corner 31st-st., at 10:30 A. M. and 8 P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M.

REV. E. P. CRANE, OF PITTSBURG, PENN., will preach in the Madison-square Presbyterian Church, corner Madison-av. and 24th-st., on SUNDAY, Aug. 3, at 10:30 A. M.

SEVENTH-AVENUE UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, between 12th and 13th sts.—Rev. S. H. GRAHAM, Pastor, will preach SABBATH MORNING and AFTERNOON at 10:30 and 3:30 o'clock. Strangers are cordially invited; seats free; house cool. After SUNDAY, this Church will be closed for two SABBATHS.

SEVENTEENTH-STREET BAPTIST CHURCH near 6th-av.—The Pastor, Rev. ROBERT CAMERON, will preach MORNING, 10:30; EVENING, 7:45. Rev. S. A. DYKE, of Mr. Spurgeon's College, will preach during the month of August. All cordially invited.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH, COOPER INstitute, Room No. 24.—Preaching SUNDAY, by Elder W. S. CAMPBELL at 10:30 A. M. and 3 P. M., on subjects connected with Prophesy, relating to the Second Advent and a Future Life, by a Resurrection from the Dead.

SOUTH REFORMED CHURCH, 5TH-AV. AND 21st-st.—This Church will be open during the month of August—Services in connection with the Presbyterian Church, 5th-av. and 19th-st., at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M. Preaching by Rev. ALEXANDER DICKSON.

SAINT THOMAS' CHURCH, 5TH-AV., CORNER 53d-st.—MORNING Service, Sermon and Holy Communion, at 10:30 o'clock. EVENING Service at 4 o'clock.

THE UNION OF CHRISTIANS THROUGHout the World; the Coming Glory of the Church, will be the subject of discourse SUNDAY NIGHT in the Fourth-street M. P. Church, corner of South 3d-st., Williamsburg, by Rev. Mr. WHITE, Pastor. Sunday-school at 2 P. M. People's Union social-meeting at 3:30 P. M. Seats free.

WESTMINSTER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, West 22d-st., between 6th and 7th avs.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. J. K. DEMAREST, SABBATH MORNING and EVENING, at 10:30 and 7:45 o'clock. Strangers welcome.

REFORMING THE INDIANS.

INDIAN AGENCY, CHIPPEWA, WHITE EARTH, Wednesday, July 16, 1873.

From a Special Correspondent.

On my way back from the steam saw-mill worked by the Indians, spoken of in my last, I was struck with the practical way the Indian agents have here of giving lessons to their wild scholars. In one place we passed an Indian garden where the beets had been sown too thickly. The interpreter jumped out, and with his own hands weeded out the bed, telling the Indians that they would get nothing if they left them so thick. They immediately fell to work, and I suppose will understand, after this, how a beet-bed should be kept.

Mrs. Smith, the wife of the Indian Commissioner, was in one house, to show them how to make soap; in another, to teach how the rushes must be cut for the new trade of mat-weaving they are starting. We examined, also, the willow-patches, and my companions were already instructing the savages as to the kind of baskets which must be made. In one place one of the teachers had the day before gone into an Indian's inclosure and milked his cow for him, finding he knew nothing about it. These are "object lessons" not easily forgotten.

We met an Indian driving a team of oxen. "There," said my friend, "you see that fellow. Six months ago he was only a blanket Indian. He came to me and said he wanted to be something more. I set him at digging post-holes. That's pretty stiff work, you know. He kept at it though and saved enough to buy those good clothes you see, and now he has a team and is making money."

"Ah!" said Mrs. M., but look at poor Katy (she was crossing the field). She will wear that blanket over her head. We cannot get her to the bonnet; but she's a good girl." I fear I did not show enthusiasm enough on the subject of the bonnet and blanket question. It is a sad pity that the first steps to civilization should be the exchange of the graceful costume of the barbarians for our stiff modes. But the missionaries are right. Costume is a symbol of a whole history and condition, whether of barbarism or civilization.

"How do you prevent the use of the fire-water?" I asked of one of the agents.

"We follow up the sellers," he answered. It is a $500 fine you know. We have sent up fourteen or fifteen of the rascals, and one man in Oak Lake was fairly ruined and driven out of the country by the fines. They never get drunk now."

On our return to the village we went over the "Industrial House," where the various trades are to be taught, and where Indian sewing circles will be held, and evening meetings come together. I also visited the school, where sixty or seventy Indian children are taught, and a night school is held for those at work during the day.

These teachers are, I believe, employed by the American Missionary Association. The school was not thoroughly satisfactory. The teachers seemed faithful and conscientious; but there was too much routine. The children understood but little English, and what they need is thorough and active "object teaching."

A well-trained object teacher, here, at a good salary, would do an invaluable work. The only white child in the school did not equal the Indian children in their recitation. The great difficulty with them, the teacher says, is their shyness. Out of doors they are boiling over with fun and frolic. The experiment of the co-education of the sexes—at least, when the pupils are over fourteen years—does not work well here, and will probably be abandoned when more ample buildings are furnished. On one evening of my stay I took tea with the scholars in a large fine dining-room. The room, however, was not at all clean, and did not smell clean. We all had the same fare, which was very good and healthy: a brown-colored wheat bread, molasses, no butter, some preserved fruit and tea without milk. There seems to be an unaccountable want of milk and cream about an establishment which could feed a hundred cows without expense. Indeed, the Indian children ought to be instructed in the care of cows.

The manners of the Indian boys and girls at table were quite as good as those of the same number of white children would be.

In the front of the school is a farm which the lads cultivate, and the potatoes and vegetables looked beautifully in it.

THE TALK OF A CHIEF.

On the Fourth of July a grand festival was held here, and the ladies feasted 800 Indians in a grove. At the close a chief—the White Fisher—made a characteristic speech, which I only heard in fragments, but which would have been well worth preserving. In substance, as reported, or rather interpreted, it was:

"Friends and brothers, this medicine day among the people of our Great Father is the greatest day in the year, except Sunday, which is the greatest of all: the day of rest of the Master of Life. We are asked here to meet Oyemah ('Father,' or Indian Agent,) who comes from the great great Father (Gen. Grant). We are wards of the Great Father, and we would keep the day as our white friends keep it. I have often warned you to follow close in the trail of our Christian friends, and what a day this is for those to begin who still hold all the foolish ways of their fathers. I believe in the coming time. In a few years that great paper, (Declaration of Independence) which is read to-day at every council-fire of all the great white people, will be read by our own children. They will hold it as sacred as the whites. Oh, what a change! Wards of our Great Father, from one day old to ninety years; wards, as old as the Republic, which was born ninety-seven years ago, let us try, my friends, while a little of our fathers' land is left, to show to the world that we are men. Let us try to be rid of the bonds which bind the ward to his guardian, and no longer live, as we do now, without law, but let us soon be able to hold to the Declaration of Independence, and live under it as the whites do, and then we will defend it with our lives, for we know that law belongs to order, and that there is no order without law."

To the Indian Agent Wau-bon-o-quod (White Fisher) turned and said, after some introductory remarks: "Before this country was discovered by the whites we were free and independent. This great land, its lakes and rivers, its game and fish, its corn-fields and woods, were all ours. The red man held it all. Now, like a lake on a hill drained by a sudden outlet, so have our possessions passed away from us, leaving nothing but the dry roots of a marsh—the mark of the lost fields of our forefathers. Be gentle to us then, ye American people, ye have kept us as wards ever since the beginning of your Government, and you have kept us in ignorance till this late day. And now, when you come into the possession of all our fields, you ask for the first time the great question, 'What is to become of the Indians?' Then remember, oh Oyemah, while you respect the great great father and his flag, and report to him what happens every day among his red children, that there is a still greater father, even the good Spirit of all to whom you must give an account of your work, and how you helped the poor placed under your care. To-day we have here a company of Indian soldiers who fought side by side with their white brethren during the rebellion for more than three years. Are these red men not worthy of being American citizens, and of having the right to vote like many others who are more ignorant than they?"

When Major Smith first came here the chiefs demanded the whole of the appropriation which had been made to the Indians of this reserve. Mr. Smith replied that it would come to them in "improvements" and similar ways. They demanded money again, when he replied again decisively that they must either take the money in the mode he selected or not at all. They at once submitted.

It was proposed one day, during my visit, that we should call upon an Indian named Agoss, who had rendered great service to the whites during the massacres of 1862. We passed among the little farms and met the women with their "papooses" in the little wooden cases upon their backs, just as they have always carried them.

By some cottages were curious little wooden structures in the shape of dog-kennels. They were tombs. "Those women whom you see at those three graves kept their faces black for weeks after the death." "This fine-looking fellow, who is coming across the field, was one of the worst characters in the whole reservation, a drunken blanket Indian. We consider him now a good man; he comes to church faithfully. He can speak English."

I was introduced to him—and, after some talk he said, "I been twenty years in this country and never see such changes as in two year last. The Ogemah, (father) Major Smith, he done everything. We used to be so poor and always cheated. Now see them houses and the cattle, and those fields. Everything be different. Major Smith good man!" Taking him with us we passed through a very rich potato patch and garden of the Indian we would visit, the wild strawberries growing luxuriantly on the edges and under the trees, and entered the cabin.

It was neat and comfortable, with two bedsteads or raised stands for beds, all in one room. Clouds of mosquitoes filled it, and seemed to trouble our host as much as ourselves. We were welcomed cheerily, and we told our host that we had come to hear the story of his saving of the prisoners. He offered us chairs, and an admiring circle sat about on the beds and stools to hear the narrative. I had not fully reckoned on the Indian's love of long stories when I made the request, and I soon found that I was in for a protracted sitting. Agoss began at the beginning, and set forth each detail with dramatic power, and this, with the necessary translation by the interpreter, kept us an unconscionable time.

His service, however, was a most useful one. He was at the north, I think, near Leech Lake, when command came from the great chief, Hole-in-the-Day, to plunder all the whites and murder the heads of the families, and then to go south and join in the universal massacre and plunder which was about to take place through the State. They accordingly stripped the houses in that neighborhood, and killed the cattle, and gathered together a band of white men, unarmed fathers of families, to consult what should be done with them. The majority were for braining them at once, and the Indians were about carrying out this purpose, when this man arose, and, at the risk of his life, made a very skillful and persuasive speech. He told them that they had no certainty that all the whites in the south had been murdered, and that Hole-in-the-Day might not have wished these men to be killed at once, and that the best policy would be to take them as prisoners to the south, and let the chief decide. They had their goods, why should they take their lives? Perhaps the whites would recover and kill them. It was safer to send them off as prisoners. He said, very graphically, that as he made this speech he expected to feel a tomahawk crushing in his skull behind; but he would not look round. This passage appeared especially to touch the impassive squaws who were listening, and two obstreperous papooses were summarily spanked by one of the fathers for interrupting the speaker.

Agoss' appeal, however, succeeded, and the white men were carried captive toward the south, and subsequently released, as it was discovered that the white population was by no means "wiped out."

Agoss himself was never rewarded in any shape or form for his loyalty, which was a great mistake on the part of the authorities.

In listening to this animated speaker, and to the others, and looking at the cabin, these Indians seemed to me quite equal in mental capacities and mode of life to many of the Transylvanian peasantry whose cabins I visited last Summer. Who shall say that Indian reform is a delusion?

C. L. B.

SHIP-BUILDING IN NEW-ENGLAND.

Reports from various sea-ports of New-England indicate a revival in the business of building wooden ships. The Boston *Journal*, which has made some investigation into the matter, says: "The New-England ship-owners have closely watched the experiment of iron ship-building abroad, and from the knowledge and experience gained during the past few years in reference to the subject, they are inclined to adhere to the old material which has served so well in past years, when our mercantile marine won the admiration of the commercial world. Among the vessels in course of construction in this vicinity we notice that Mr. Thomas, at Quincy, has a ship of 2,000 tons on the stocks, building for Capt Isaac Taylor, of Boston. At Newburyport, Capt. E. E. Fickett has a barkentine of 410 tons, named the John J. Marsh, about ready for sea. Mr. John Currier is building a ship of 1,400 tons, which is now well advanced, and Mr. George W. Jackman has a ship of 1,500 tons partly in frame. At Duxbury a bark of about 700 tons is in course of construction, and at Fall River a 500 ton bark is well advanced. At Medford Mr. Joshua T. Foster is building a clipper ship for Messrs. Henry Hastings & Co., of Boston, to register about 1,000 tons. She is intended for the China trade. A fine ship of 1,200 tons measurement is nearly ready for launching at Portsmouth, N. H., having been built by Messrs. Tobey & Littlefield. She is owned by Capt. Jacobs, Hon. John H. Burleigh, and others. The ship-yards of East Boston have a number of vessels on the stocks, and business is more lively there than for several years past. The accounts from Maine are also encouraging, many of the old shipbuilders having replenished their stock, and are now actively engaged in putting the materials together, quite a fleet of coasting vessels having already been sent afloat this Summer. The activity already displayed in this branch of business denotes considerable progress made in the path of returning prosperity, and, considering the present high rates of freight and full employment for shipping, there seems reasonable ground for hope that ship-owners will find their investment a remunerative one for some time to come."

ENGLISH NONCONFORMISTS.

On July 18, a party of gentlemen entertained at luncheon at the Crystal Palace Mr. Edward Miall, M. P., for the purpose of presenting to him a practical expression of regard and gratitude on the part of some of those who appreciate his labors as editor of the *Nonconformist*, and as the Representative in Parliament of the principles of religious equality. Mr. Henry Lee, J. P., of Manchester, presided, and among those present were Mr. P. A. Taylor, M. P.; Mr. Richard, M. P.; Mr. Illingworth, M. P.; Mr. Kell, of Bradford; Mr. Isaac Holden, Mr. B. Armitage, Mr. Rylands, and Mr. A. Haworth, of Manchester; Mr. W. Edwards, Mr. W. Baines, of Leicester, and Mr. Carvell Williams. Letters expressing regret at unavoidable absence were received from Mr. Hadfield, M. P.; Mr. J. Crossley, Mr. Colman, M. P.; Mr. E. Potter, M. P.; Mr. Leatham, M. P.; Mr. Morley, M. P.; Mr. Hugh Mason, Sir Titus Salt, Mr. Jacob Bright, M. P., and others. Mr. Kell, in presenting to Mr. Miall the sum of 10,000 guineas, together with an address, stated that the fund had been the result of private applications to a comparatively few friends, but represented, it was believed, the sentiments of a very large circle. The address referred to "the signal ability, the earnest faith, and the unswerving constancy with which Mr. Miall had pursued, through evil report and good report, the course which he had deliberately chosen," and to the large measure of success which had crowned his exertions. Mr. Miall, in acknowledging the receipt of what he termed a munificent gift, delivered an interesting address, in the course of which he bore testimony to the value of the exertions of others on behalf of the principles he had advocated, and which led him to think that he did not deserve such a reward. He also expressed his belief—a belief confirmed by his own experience, that good work done on behalf of right principles would always secure for the workers sympathy and support. Speeches were subsequently delivered by Mr. Richard, M. P., Mr. P. A. Taylor, M. P., Mr. B. Armitage, Mr. Isaac Holden, Mr. W. Baines, Mr. Illingworth, M. P., and Mr. J. Cook.

COL. ROBERT W. HUGHES.

The Richmond *Dispatch*, a Conservative paper, gives the following sketch of the life of Col. Robert W. Hughes, whom the Republicans of Virginia have nominated for the office of Governor of that State:

"Robert W. Hughes is a native of Powhatan County, and is a descendant of one of the pioneer families of the colony of Virginia. His grandfather, David Hughes, was a captain in the war of Independence, while his father, Jesse Hughes, was a captain in the war of 1812. His mother was a Morton, of Prince Edward County. Through her the subject of this sketch inherits the blood of the Huguenot families of Watkins, Mosely, Mosby, Daniel, and others. A great-great-uncle, Jesse Hughes, was a pioneer hunter and Indian fighter in West Virginia, from whom Hughes' River, flowing into the Kanawha, took its name. Having lost both parents in infancy, the subject of this sketch was reared to the age of twelve by Col. Edward C. Carrington, of Halifax. He was then sent to the carpenter's trade, in Princeton, N. J., and there worked for four years. He returned to Virginia, and having determined to obtain an education, went to the Caldwell Institute, Greensboro, N. C., for eighteen months. We next find him a teacher of mathematics in the Bingham High School, Hillsboro, N. C., where he grounded himself in a classical education; but, contrary to the general impression, he never went to college.

In 1844 Col. Hughes studied law in Fincastle, Va., and in 1846 settled in Richmond, where he has lived until 1857. During nearly all this time he was a constant contributor to the Richmond *Examiner*, an independent Democratic paper of considerable celebrity and great influence in the South. When the editor of that journal, John M. Daniel, Esq., went abroad as United States Minister to Sardinia, in 1853, Col. Hughes assumed editorial charge of it. He continued in this position until the accession of Mr. Buchanan to the Presidency in 1857, when, on invitation of the President, he accepted the position of principal editorial writer for the Washington *Union*, the National organ, it will be remembered, of the Democratic Party. This position he filled with marked ability until the Summer of 1859, when he retired from politics to a farm which he had purchased in Washington County, in South-western Virginia, where he has since continued to reside, though during and since the war he has spent most of his time in Richmond.

The hostility of Mr. Buchanan to Judge Douglas was one of the reasons which induced the withdrawal of Col. Hughes from the Washington *Union*. He attended the Democratic Convention which convened in Charleston in April, 1860, as a zealous advocate of Judge Douglas; but owing to his personal relations with the Buchanan administration he took no part in the Presidential contest of that year.

After the secession of Virginia, Col. Hughes became an ardent supporter of the cause of Confederate independence, and at the earnest solicitation of his friend John M. Daniel spent the principal part of his time during the war in Richmond as an editorial writer for the columns of the *Examiner*. The influence and celebrity of this journal during that memorable period are well known. The paper was conducted in opposition to the Davis administration, but made encouragement of the Confederate soldiers and armies its leading study and effort. Contrary to the popular impression, Col. Hughes was not on the staff of the *Examiner* during the year 1860, nor until after the fall of Fort Sumter; but after that he was one of its most industrious contributors, a zealous defender of Southern institutions and aims, and a bitter opponent of the Federal Government. He left the paper about eight months before the evacuation of Richmond.

Immediately after the Federal occupation of this city a Union paper, called the *Republic*, was established, and Col. Hughes, to the great surprise of his old Democratic and Confederate friends, became its editor. This paper, though for a while successful, was short-lived, for it had no hold whatever upon the sympathies of the disappointed and broken-hearted people among whom it was circulated and from whom its patronage, if any, was to be derived. When it suspended, Col. Hughes resumed the practice of law, and resided on his farm in South-west Virginia.

On the removal of the *State Journal* from Alexandria to Richmond, he took editorial charge of that paper, confining his attention at first almost entirely to railroad questions. He wrote in the *Journal* a series of able articles favoring the consolidation schemes of Gen. Mahone, and in advocacy of national aid to the central water-line, or James River and Kanawha Canal. His report, prepared for the National Board of Trade, in favor of this water-line, attained considerable celebrity, and his article on the same subject published in *Hunt's Merchants' Magazine* for August and September, 1868, and republished in pamphlet form, has been widely circulated.

Before he had been many months editor of the *Journal* (his name never appeared in that paper as such, we believe,) Col. Hughes began to write articles in support of the Republican Party and its obnoxious policy of reconstruction, and some of these were so bitter that they caused much excitement among the people of Richmond, and attracted a great deal of notice from the Conservative Press. The Petersburg *Index*, then edited by Col. William E. Cameron, took occasion to denounce the *Journal's* course in unmeasured terms, and spoke of Col. Hughes, its supposed editor, as a venal writer, untrue to his past record and false to the people of Virginia. This led to a peremptory challenge from Col. Hughes to Col. Cameron, which having been accepted, a duel was fought on the 12th of June, 1869. The seconds were Col. Clarkson and Ernest Wiltz, Esq., on behalf of Col. Hughes, and Capt. Ernest Lagarde and Capt. Rogers on behalf of Col. Cameron. The latter was wounded. The duel having taken place before the adoption of the present Constitution of Virginia, neither of the parties are disfranchised by their participation in it.

Col. Hughes edited the *State Journal* from about the middle of April, 1869, until the middle of June, 1870. In February, 1871, he was appointed (without solicitation on his part) United States Attorney for the Western District of Virginia, and has ever since held that office, but, having received the nomination for Governor, will now forward his resignation to the President. He has, since the war, twice been a Republican candidate for Congress, but was each time defeated. In 1870 he was beaten by Gen. Wm. Terry, who received 9,910 votes, against 3,508 for Hughes and 4,017 for McMullin, (Independent.) Last Fall he was beaten by 5,028 majority, the vote standing—For Bowen, (Conservative,) 10,352; for Hughes, (Republican,) 5,324."

THE NEW GERMAN RIFLE.

The manufacture of the Mauser rifle for the German army is proceeding so rapidly that a private memorandum has recently been issued laying down the order in which it is to be issued to the six army corps about to receive it. The list begins with the Guards, and proceeds successively to the Third, Second, Tenth, Eighth and Eleventh Regiments. The ordinary summer course of musketry instruction at Spandau—a course borrowed originally, as German military writers acknowledge, from the English course at Hythe—is not to be held this year, the whole force of the school being devoted to instructing the detachments about to be sent there in the use of the new weapon. Every infantry and rifle battalion in the six corps above mentioned has been directed to send one officer, two sergeants, and an armorer-sergeant to Spandau for this purpose. These will take the places lately filled by similar detachments which have been under training from every cavalry regiment which is to receive the new breech-loader made from the captured Chassepôts converted into carbines. All dragoon, hussar, and Uhlan regiments have been thus prepared, and therefore presumably are to continue to carry firearms. The short needle-guns hitherto in use by these various sorts of light cavalry are to be handed over to the men of the Transport Train. The number of field guns of the new patterns finally approved is also being completed. Under the new organization of the artillery they will require a supply of 2,346 guns, there being 391 batteries in all.

NORTH-WESTERN LUMBER TRADE.

A Milwaukee paper furnishes some statistics of the lumber trade of the North-west, as follows: "Last year the forests of Wisconsin, Michigan, and Minnesota produced over 800,000,000 feet of lumber, which was sent to the Mississippi or to the lakes. This large product, if shipped by railway, would require 50,000 trains, of at least fifteen cars each, so that rafting has to be continued to the exclusion of railway transportation. These forests are the lumber-producers of the entire North-west, so much of which is almost trackless prairie. The portion sent to the Mississippi River floats down the stream, which is intersected by various railroads, which bring grain and live-stock from the interior, and carry back lumber. It costs about twenty-five cents per 1,000 feet, for each 100 miles, to float the rafts down the river, and logs in the raft value from $10 to $15 per 1,000. On the railways the average freight is $4 per 1,000 for each 100 miles. Water transportation is a great advantage."

A NIAGARA FALLS HACKMAN CHECKED.

The Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser* says that on Sunday last a gentleman from Milton, Penn., arrived at Niagara Falls, and employed the hack of one R. Ferguson, Jr. The gentleman used the hack for one hour and eighteen minutes, for which Ferguson demanded and received $4. The next day complaint was made to Mr. Piper, the village attorney, who issued a summons ordering Ferguson to show cause, before a special meeting of the Board of Trustees, why his license should not be revoked. The charge was proven, and the man's license was promptly revoked. Proceedings were also instituted against him for the recovery of $25, the penalty prescribed for overcharging. The *Commercial Advertiser* says that the trustees of the Falls and the village attorney are determined to punish to the full extent of the law all who may be found guilty of any act of extortion or imposition upon strangers.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—AUG. 2.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

200 West. Union...c. 92¼	100 N. Y. C. & Hud... 105¼
1300 do....... 92¼	50 do....... 105⅛
700 do......s3. 92¼	200 do......b3. 105¼
100 do......s3. 92¼	200 do....... 105¼
100 do....... 92⅜	300 do......s3. 105¼
200 Pacific Mail....... 36⅞	100 Erie Railway....... 59⅜
1000 do....... 36¾	200 Lake Shore....... 94⅞
200 do....... 36⅞	300 Ohio & Miss....... 39⅜
100 do......c. 37	100 Union Pacific....... 28⅜
200 do....... 37	300 do....... 28⅜
100 do....... 37⅛	200 do......b3. 28⅜
800 do....... 37¼	200 do......s3. 28⅜
100 do......c. 37⅛	100 Toledo & Wab....... 72½
600 St. Paul....... 52⅞	100 do....... 72⅜
300 do......s3. 52⅞	200 do......s3. 72⅜

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 A. M.

$500 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new....117½	$10,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '67......117
40,000 do....b.c.117⅝	

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$5,000 Georgia 7s n.. 90	100 N.Y.C.& Hud. b. c. 105⅜
1,000 N. Y. 7s B. R.. 104¾	100 do......b3. 105½
7,000 Brook. 6s W. L.. 93½	200 do......c. 105⅜
2,000 Brook. 6s P. L.. 93	100 United States Ex. 68
5,000 N.Y.Cen. 6s,'87.. 92½	100 Erie.....bet. call. 59⅝
2,000 Erie 3d....... 102	100 do......c. 59⅝
2,000 Un. Pacific 1st.. 82⅜	500 do......b3. 59¾
11,000 do....... 82½	10 Illinois Central.. 108
3,000 Un.Pac. 10s In.. 61⅜	400 L. S. & M. S.. b. c. 94⅞
7,000 do....... 61½	900 do....... 95
1,000 Ill. Cen. Bds.. 103	100 do......c. 95
1,000 Lake S.Div.Bds.. 95½	600 do....... 95½
3,000 Lake S. Con. C.. 99½	300 do......b3. 95½
8,000 C. & Pitts. 4th.. 85½	500 Un. Pacific...b.c.c. 28⅞
2,000 N.J.C.1st,n.,x i.104½	400 do......b3. 29
1,000 Ohio & Miss. C.. 91¼	300 do....... 29
1,000 Mil. & St. P. 1st, La Crosse Div. 91	200 do......c. 29
4,000 M. & St. P. 7s,G. 88½	200 do......b10. 29
1,000 St.L.&I.M.1st.. 96⅝	100 do......b3. 29
1,000 C.C.&I.C.1st.b3. 89	100 Cleve. & Pitts. G. 89½
3,000 C.&N.W.C.,x i. 98½	45 Morris & Essex.. 92¼
25 Phoenix Bank.... 98	20 do....... 92
30 Irving Bank.... 125	100 Chic. & N. W. b.c. 68¾
12 Metropolitan Bk.. 136	800 do....... 68⅞
10 Fourth Nat. Bk.. 115	100 do......b10. 68⅞
55 German Am. Bk. 100	100 Chic. & R. I., n. b.c. 110⅛
10 B. & Brokers' Ass. 80	200 Del., L. & West.. 101⅛
100 Del. & H. Canal.. 114½	200 do......s3. 101⅛
100 Quicksilver Min.. 38½	550 do....... 101½
100 Pac. Mail.....b.c. 37¼	100 do......b30. 101½
200 do....... 37⅜	200 do.....bet. c. 101⅝
100 do......s3. 37⅝	6 Chic., Bur. & Q.. 105½
100 do......b3. 37½	100 H. & St. Jo...b.c. 39
200 do....... 37½	100 T., W. & W. b. c. 72½
10 do....... 38	200 do....... 72½
500 do....... 37⅝	100 do....... 72⅝
200 do....... 37⅝	25 do....... 72
200 West. Un. Tel.b.c. 92¼	30 P.,F.W.&C.,G.b.c. 93¼
200 do....... 92⅜	100 do....... 94
200 do....... 92½	100 Mil. & St. P.... 53
300 do......b3. 92½	100 do....bet. c. 53⅛
200 do......s3. 92½	100 do....... 53¼
200 do......s3. 92½	100 do....... 53¼
100 do....... 92⅜	100 do....... 53¼
600 do....... 92⅝	300 do....... 53⅜
200 do......b3. 92⅝	200 do....... 53⅛
100 do....... 92¾	100 do......b3. 53⅜
300 do....... 92⅝	300 do......s3. 53½
100 do....... 92½	100 do....... 53⅜
600 do....... 92⅝	400 do....... 53⅜
100 do....... 92¾	500 do....... 53¼
400 do....... 92⅝	100 do....... 53⅜
400 do....... 92¾	100 M. & St. P. Pf.b.c. 73⅜
500 do......b3. 92¾	100 do....... 73⅛
100 do....... 92⅝	100 Ohio & Miss...b.c. 40
400 do....... 92¾	100 do....... 40⅛
200 do....... 92⅜	

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—12:15 P. M.

$1,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, n....117½	$5,000 U.S.5-20 C.'67.118⅞
15,000 U. S. 5s, C.'81 bet. call....114¾	10,000 U. S. 10-40 C. bet. call....115½

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

500 Western Union... 92⅞	100 Lake Shore.....b3. 95⅛
400 do....... 93	1200 do....... 95¼
300 do......s3. 92⅞	100 Pacific Mail....... 38
100 do....... 92⅞	100 do......s3. 37⅝
200 do......b3. 93	300 do....... 37¾
1000 do....... 93	500 do......s. 37⅝
100 do......b3. 93	100 do......b3. 38
200 do....... 93	200 do......s60. 37⅝
600 do....... 93	400 do....... 37¾
1000 Un. Pacific..b3. 29	100 do......s60. 37⅝
50 North-western.... 69	200 do....... 37¾
100 Rock Island.....c. 110¾	100 do....... 37⅞
100 St. Paul.......b40. 53½	200 do....... 37¾
100 do....... 53½	200 do......s3. 37⅝
100 St. Paul Pf....b3. 73⅜	500 do......b3. 38
100 Tol. & Wab......b3. 72¾	200 N. Y. C. & Hud...c. 105⅜
100 Ohio & Miss......c. 40⅛	300 do......b3. 105½
100 Fort Wayne....... 93¾	300 Del.,Lack & W.... 101⅝
400 do....... 94	260 do....... 101⅝
25 do....... 94¼	

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

500 Western Un. b. c. 93	100 N. J. Central.b. c. 103⅜
500 do......b3. 93⅛	200 do....... 103½
300 do......b3. 93	10 Chic. & N. W..... 69¼
700 do....... 92⅞	200 do....... 68½
1800 do....... 92⅞	100 do.bet. call. 68⅜
100 Pacific M.b. c. b3. 38	100 do....... 68⅜
1000 do....... 38	100 M. & St. P.b.c. b3. 53½
200 do....... 38	100 do....... 53¼
100 do....... 37¾	200 do....... 53¼
100 N. Y. C. & H...b3. 105½	200 Ohio & M. b. c. s3. 40⅛
100 do.b. c. b60. 105½	50 Ohio & Miss Pf.... 72
200 L. S. & M. So..b. c. 95⅛	64 Del., Lack. & W.. 101⅝
13 do....... 95⅛	257 do.bet. call. 101¾
200 do....... 95⅛	500 do....... 101⅞
90 C. & Pitts G....b. c. 89½	

SALES FROM 2 TO 3 P. M.

300 Western Un..b3. 92¾	400 D. Lack. & W. b3. 102
200 do....... 92¾	140 do....... 102
200 N. Y. C. & H...s3. 105⅜	200 do......b30. 102
300 Pacific Mail.... 37⅝	200 do......b3. 102
100 do......b3. 38	300 do....... 101⅞
300 do....... 38	100 Tol. & Wab.... 72¾
100 do......u. r. 37⅞	100 Ohio & Miss.... 40⅛
1200 Lake Shore.... 95⅛	100 Han. & St. Jo... 39½
100 Union Pacific..b3. 28⅞	100 Atlantic & Pac.Pf. 26¼
100 Illinois Central.. 108	100 C., C. & I. C...... 31¾
200 North-western.... 68¾	100 do......s3. 31¾
100 St. Pau..... 53¼	
100 do....... 53⅜	

SATURDAY, Aug. 2—P. M.

The Bank return reflects continued steadiness in the Summer movement. The changes from last week are quite unimportant. There is a decrease in the Gold Notes Average of nearly a million of dollars, because of the large payments into the Custom-house, which overbalance the sales of Gold from the Treasury and the disbursement of Gold Interest. The Loans, Greenbacks, and Deposits are nearly the same as last week. The present surplus of Gold and Greenbacks over the required 25 per cent. to Deposit and Circulation is $13,793,000, as against $14,610,000 on the previous return. Money closes to the Brokers 3@4 ₱ cent. on call loan, and 6@7 ₱ cent. on time obligations, based on Stock Collateral. Merchant paper is also 6@7 ₱ cent. for prime names. Exchange was a fraction stiffer on 60 days' London, and a liberal business done for this day's mail at 108⅞@109 ₱ cent. The sight rate is about 109⅝ ₱ cent. The preference is now given to 60 days, as the rate of Discount in London is expected to come down to 3 per cent. per annum. The sales of Gold to-day, 115⅜@115½ ₱ cent., the market quiet.

On the Share speculation the prices are stiffer than on Friday for the New-York and Western Roads, and for Telegraph and Pacific Mail. The business done was not large, except in Telegraph, but the bidding for Stocks, without calling out sellers, was generally firm. The following quotations were made at 3 o'clock P. M.

Closing Quotations—Aug 2.

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States New 5s	xd.114⅞	114⅝
U. S. 5-20s, May and November	119⅛	119⅜
U. S. 5-20s, January and July	118⅞	118⅞
American Gold	115⅜	115⅜
Bills on London, 60 days	108⅞	109
N. Y. Central and Hudson	105¼	105⅜
Chicago and Rock Island	110⅜	110¾
Pacific Mail	37⅛	37⅞
St. Paul Preferred	73⅜	73⅜
St. Paul Common	52⅞	53⅜
Ohio and Mississippi	39⅝	40
Western Union Telegraph	92¼	92⅞
Erie	59⅝	59⅝
Union Pacific	28⅝	28⅞
Lake Shore	94⅞	95⅛
C., C. and Indiana Central	31⅝	32
Toledo and Wabash	72⅝	72⅞
Harlem	133⅜	133⅞
Atlantic and Pacific	26⅛	26⅜
North-west	68¾	68⅜
Missouri Pacific	46	46
Hannibal and St. Joseph	39	39¼

The following bids were made at the Exchange Board to-day for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	132	People's	140
Manhattan	150	Grocers'	101
Mechanics'	134	Market	129
America	150⅛	Nassau	100
City	260	Shoe and Leather	149
Fulton	150	Corn Exchange	130
Gallatin National	125	Continental	80
Leather Manuf.	182	St. Nicholas	110
State of New-York	113	Commonwealth	85
Commerce	114⅛	Importers' & Trad's	192
Mercantile	134	Central National	91
American Exchange	108½	Fourth National	115
Bank of the Republic	105	Ninth National	103
Bk. of North Amer.	100	Gold Exchange	125
Hanover	105	Bk's & Brok's Ass'n	80
Irving	125	German-American	99
Metropolitan	135		

The August coupons due on First Mortgage Bonds of the Paducah and Memphis Railroad are paid by Jno. K. Gilliat & Co., London, and Norton, Slaughter & Co., No. 41 Broad-street.

The export clearances hence yesterday for foreign ports, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, were as follows:

By the steamer Adriatic, for Liverpool—3,600 Staves, 17,854 boxes Cheese, 34,646 bushels Corn, 22,726 bushels Wheat, 10 cases Ribbons, 350 bales Cotton, 26 bales Skins, 3,941 boxes Bacon, 51 hhds. Tobacco.

By the steamer City of Brooklyn, for Liverpool—750 bales Cotton, 40 tcs. Pork, 85 bbls. Pork, 1,240 boxes Bacon, 105 pks. Butter, 20,604 boxes Cheese, 8 cases Organs, 10 cases Clocks, 38 cases Sewing-machines, 100 cases Oysters.

By the steamer Calabria, for Liverpool—86 pkgs. Tobacco, 14,582 bushels Wheat, 22 bales Leather, 2,815 boxes Cheese, 72 cases Tobacco, 642 bales Cotton, 165 hhds. Tobacco, 4,000 bushels Corn.

By the steamer Victoria, for Glasgow—40 boxes Shoe-pegs, 100 hhds. Syrup, 8,185 bushels Corn, 207 hhds. Tobacco, 1,050 bags Oil-cake, 1,976 bbls. Flour, 28,000 bushels Wheat, 2,821 boxes Cheese, 165 boxes Bacon, 282 pks. Butter, 42 bales Hair, 196 cases Cabinet-ware, 5 cases Machinery, 50 hhds. Tallow, 128 bbls. Resin, 25 bbls. Pork, 91 tcs. Beef, 5,280 Staves, 370 bbls. Oatmeal.

By the steamer Boadicea, for London—117 pks. Bristles, 75 bales Hogs Hair, 43 boxes Bacon, 107 tcs. Beef, 50 tcs. Pork, 176 pks. Tallow, 39,145 bushels Wheat, 50 boxes Clothes-pins, 249 hhds. Tobacco, 11,761 Staves.

By the steamer Glamorgan, for Cardiff—15,457 bushels Corn, 32,722 bushels Wheat, 3,192 boxes Cheese, 167 bbls. Pork, 150 tcs. Beef, 75 boxes Bacon, 50 bbls. Flour, 200 cases Fish, 500 cases Lobster.

By the steamer Mosel, for Bremen—9 bbls. Castings, 9 cases Cigars, 208 bales Tobacco, 500 boxes Starch, 75 boxes Bacon, 7 bales Furs, 15,988 bushels Rye, 423 bbls. Resin, 313 hhds. Tobacco, 127 rolls Leather, 12 cases Hardware, 139 cases Tobacco.

By the bark Charlotte Geddie, for Rotterdam—50 bags Quercitron Bark, 2,251 bbls. Resin, 550 tcs. Lard, 50 firkins Lard, 100 bags Clover-seed, 3,500 boxes Extract Logwood, 21 logs Wood, 191 bbls. Apples, 1 Buggy, 8,500 Staves.

By the brig Cuba, for Elsinore—1,118 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark Dover, for Bordeaux—649 hhds. Tallow, 346 bbls. Tallow, 4,800 Staves.

By the bark Luigia, for Odessa—300 bbls. Refined Petroleum, 7,047 cases Refined Petroleum.

By the schooner Jose Bauerss, for Tarragona—300 bbls. Refined Petroleum, 1,000 cases Refined Petroleum, 8,000 Staves.

By the bark Elgin, for Newfarwasser—1,959 bbls. Petroleum.

By the brig D. Trowbridge, for St. Pierre—125 bbls. Beef, 200 tcs. Lard, 20 bbls. Pork, 600 bbls. Flour, 25 bbls. Meal, 800 bushels Corn, 175 bbls. Biscuits, 250 cases Petroleum, 2 Carriages, 850 Shooks.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

Banking-House of HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

Deposit accounts of mercantile firms and individuals received; all facilities and accommodations granted usual with City banks; in addition thereto interest allowed on all daily balances.

Bills of Exchange drawn on England, Ireland, Scotland, and the Continent. Travelers' and mercantile credits issued available throughout the world.

☞ REAL ESTATE MORTGAGE BONDS, COUPON OR REGISTERED, INTEREST 7 PER CENT.,

Guaranteed by the

EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY,

$1,000,000 CAPITAL.

For sale at the office of the Company,
No. 76 Cedar-st., New-York.
JONATHAN EDWARDS, President.

LAWRENCE BROTHERS & CO., BANKERS, NO. 16 WALL-ST.

Deposits received and interest allowed on daily balances. Collections made.

☞ NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO MIDLAND FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS for sale at 80 flat. Apply to CANTONI & BARLING, No. 35 Wall-st.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Aug. 2—12:30 P. M.—United States bonds, New 5s, 90⅜; Erie Railway Shares, 46⅞.

1:30 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 47.

2:30 P. M.—Consols for money, 92⅝. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1867s, 94⅞; new Fives, 90⅝.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 2—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales of Cotton shipped from Savannah or Charleston, deliverable September, at 8 13-16d., and do., not below Low Middling, at 8⅞d.

1 P. M.—Cotton—The market is firm but unchanged. Middling Uplands, 8⅞d.; Middling Orleans, 9⅛d. Sales, 12,000 bales, including 3,000 bales for speculation and export.

2:30 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 8,000 bales were American. Sales of Cotton, not below Good Ordinary, shipped October and November, at 8 13-16d.; shipped from Savannah or Charleston, not below Low Middling, deliverable August, at 8⅞d. Breadstuffs—The market is quiet. Provisions—Cheese, 63s. ₱ cwt. for the best grades of American fine.

DEATH OF AN EMINENT HEBREW.

Alderman Salomons, Mr. Gladstone's colleague in the representation of Greenwich, who died a few days ago, was a very remarkable person, whose name during a considerable part of his life was prominently before the public. A member of a respectable Hebrew family, he inherited considerable wealth, and appears to have early marked out for his aim in life the removal of the political disabilities of his race. Unlike the other English shrievalties, the office of Sheriff of London, with which that of Sheriff of Middlesex is conjoined, is elective, and when about thirty-seven, Mr. Salomons, who was born in 1797, was chosen for the post. However, the oaths of office were at that time such as he could not conscientiously take, but he and his party had sufficient influence to obtain the passage of an act of Parliament by which he was enabled to hold the position. Probably Catholic emancipation in 1829 may be regarded as having been the means of getting in the wedge on behalf of the Jewish interest, in the shape of the shrievalty of London, while the shrievalty in turn became a bigger wedge for attaining higher things. Before long, Mr. Salomons stood for election as a member of Parliament, was elected, but could not sit. This, of course, kept up the agitation, and public opinion waxed very fierce on the matter, the high and dry Church party being especially indignant at the bare notion of "a dog of a Jew" daring to think of entering a Christian Legislature. But Mr. Salomons, now reinforced by the money monarch Rothschild as collaborator, kept vigorously at work, and, as all the world knows, in the end they "pulled through." It was a great triumph, and the memory of the man who mainly won it deserves to be remembered with honor by his co-religionists. In 1859 he filled the office of Lord Mayor of London, being, no doubt, the first of his faith who had done so. Yet the Mansion-house survived the shock. One who more thoroughly did his duty in his state of life than the late Alderman it would have been hard to find. He shone in social as in public life. Able, agreeable, popular-mannered, he had an extensive acquaintance among the ablest men of the day, and delighted to gather them around his hospitable table, both in town and country. His charities were large and catholic; indeed, provided the object was good, his beneficence never knew distinction of sect. A year or two ago Mr. Gladstone recognized his colleague's services to true liberalism by advising the Queen to create him a baronet, and by special favor the honor descends to his nephew in default of a direct heir.

A POOR MAN'S FORTUNE.

It was not supposed that the late Seymour N. Case, of Hartford, Conn., left a property of more than a few thousand dollars. The fact in the case is thus stated by the Hartford *Courant*:

"It was known that he was a prudent liver, and had probably accumulated a few thousands—not to exceed ten or fifteen. The inventory of his estate shows that he was worth, in property held here, at the time of his death, $143,111 42, and of this amount there were the following investments in stocks:

200 shares United States Express at $80	$16,000
1,000 shares Merchants' Union Express at $65	65,000
800 shares Erie preferred at $73	58,400
Total	$139,400

Here are nearly $140,000 worth of marketable stocks, and yet they were non-taxable in this State, and Mr. Case probably had a care that his investments should not be taxable. His last list, made out in October, 1872, footed up only $9,034. The whole amount of tax he paid—or that his heirs have had to pay for him—is but about $44. A few years ago his list was raised gradually by the assessors till it got to be about $15,000, and then, for the first time, he complained. He told one of the assessors that he had said nothing about it, because he found that a man's list, if it represented more than he was worth, gave him credit at the banks, and he had found it convenient; but it had now got to a point where he began to feel it to be a burden, and in some way he succeeded in getting it cut down. The amount shown by the inventory does not include the real estate property of the deceased, which embraces Western lands of much value, enough, probably, to bring his whole estate up to a quarter of a million dollars."

MILES STANDISH'S BURIAL-PLACE.

The Boston *Transcript* says that from recent developments it seems very certain that Miles Standish was buried near the site of the First Church in Duxbury, Mass. This was situated on one of two little mounds or hills overlooking the head of Duxbury Bay, at the west of Captain's Hill, approached now by the new shore road from Duxbury to Kingston. The spot is near the residence of Thomas Chandler. A few years ago, in excavating a road near the old church spot, human bones were found, which led to the supposition that the first grave-yard of the town might have been established there. A tradition exists that old Dr. Wadsworth was in the habit of showing the grave of Miles Standish to distinguished visitors during the last half of the last century, and that when leaving his house for the purpose, he proceeded in a southerly direction to a certain cross-road leading to the shore. Recent satisfactory proof has been produced that the house in which Dr. Wadsworth lived at the time was what is now known as the "Cushman house," and that formerly the road ran on the south side of the same, leading to the shore in the direction of the spot of the old church. As there would be, according to the suggestions of Capt. Standish's will, three graves on the spot, it may yet be possible to distinguish that of the old Pilgrim Captain.

A SAD FAMILY HISTORY.

The Portland *Advertiser* says that in the early part of the year Capt. Dinsmore, of Lubec, Me., built him a house in that town, his native place, and having completed it, took his wife and little girl on board his vessel, the Nellie Dinsmore, on a trip to Havana. In Havana his wife was taken with yellow fever and died. The Captain had her remains inclosed in a metallic coffin and brought them to New-York in the vessel. On the voyage the Captain was taken sick with the fever, and he died here in quarantine on Saturday, and husband and wife were buried in the same grave on Staten Island on Sunday. The little girl is left an orphan, and the new house remains closed.

DRY GOODS.

DRY GOODS.

Closing Out Summer Stock.

LORD & TAYLOR, in order to MAKE ROOM for THEIR HEAVY PURCHASES in EUROPE for the COMING FALL SEASON, will CLOSE OUT the BALANCE of their SUMMER STOCK in the DIFFERENT DEPARTMENTS at PRICES SO VERY LOW as to create PERFECT SURPRISE. As EXTRAORDINARY INDUCEMENTS are CONSTANTLY OFFERED, an UNPARALLELED OPPORTUNITY is HERE PRESENTED by WHICH SPLENDID BARGAINS can be SECURED, and goods BOUGHT CHEAPER THAN EVER.

LORD & TAYLOR,

BROADWAY AND 20TH-ST.,
GRAND-ST. AND CHRYSTIE-ST.

BATHING SUITS,

Gauze Merino Underwear,

Trouser-Fitting Drawers,

Lisle Thread Underwear,

FANCY HOSIERY,

All at Reduced Prices.

UNION ADAMS & CO.,

NO. 637 BROADWAY.

FURNITURE.

WEEKLY AND MONTHLY INSTALLMENTS TAKEN FOR FURNITURE, CARPETS, BEDDING, &c., AT B. M. COWPERTHWAITE & CO.'S., Nos. 155 and 157 Chatham-st. AN IMMENSE STOCK AND LOW PRICES. Don't throw away your money on goods only made to sell, but GET A GOOD ARTICLE, AND TAKE TIME TO PAY FOR IT.

FOR SALE—SPLENDID MAHOGANY EXTENSION dining-table, five feet wide, fourteen long, $50; also, grand piano, made by Nunns & Clark, $150, must be removed immediately; house to let to private, $2,200, in first-rate order; possession at once, No. 102 East 17th-st., first from Union-square.

ZERO REFRIGERATOR, WITH WATER-cooler—the best meat, fruit, ice, and health preserver in the world. Refrigerators repaired. Send for book. ALEX. M. LESLEY, No. 224 West 23d-st.

A. KIMBEL & J. CABUS, FURNITURE MANUfacturers and Decorators, will remove from Nos. 928 and 930 Broadway, to their spacious ware-rooms, Nos. 7 and 9 East 20th-st., opposite Lord & Taylor's.

MUSICAL.

500 PIANOS AND ORGANS,

New and Second hand, of FIRST-CLASS MAKERS, will be sold at LOWER PRICES for cash or on INSTALLMENTS, or for rent in CITY or COUNTRY, by HORACE WATERS & SON, NO. 481 BROADWAY, THAN EVER BEFORE OFFERED IN NEW-YORK. AGENTS WANTED. GREAT INDUCEMENTS TO THE TRADE.

UPRIGHT PIANOS.

A LARGE AND SUPERIOR ASSORTMENT FOR SALE OR RENT, AT OUVRIER & SONS, MANUFACTURERS, No. 27 West 13th-st., Between 5th and 6th avs.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT, to rent or sell cheap; rent allowed on purchases. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union-square, (No. 165 4th-av.)

CHURCH ORGANS.—W. H. DAVIS & SON, NO. 40 Downing-st., offer for sale two 12-stop pipe organs, pedal bass; one 8-stop do.; one two rows of keys, 20 stops; above warranted superior tone and finish; organs revoiced and tuned.

A $125 BEAUTIFUL IRON-FRAME PIANOforte, stool, &c., modern improvements, fully guaranteed, to pay storage and expenses. Apply at GOLDSMITH'S, No. 26 Bleecker-street, near Bowery.

J. P. HALE IS MAKING 10,000 PIANOS for the trade cheaper and better than small makers can buy the stock. 35th-st. and 10th-av.

FOR SALE—A GOOD ROSE-WOOD PIANO AND stool for $150, if applied for immediately, at No. 71 Broadway, Room No. 56.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES At the "Times" Up-Town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av. And the "Times" West-Side Office, No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—IN country or City, as chamber-maid and waitress, to assist with the washing in a private family or boarding-house; would do housework for a small family; good references. Apply at 87 3d-av., corner 12th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, very respectable, and first-class laundress: French fluting, box-pleating, and all kinds of fine work; country or City; best testimonials. Apply at No. 335 4th-av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY AN EXPERIENCED COLORED laundress washing and ironing to do at her rooms; linens, &c., done in superior style. Mrs. Simms, No. 153 West 31st-st.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN FROM GERMAN hospitals; fully qualified for all kinds of nursing; has long experience in hydropathic treatment; speaks English. Address Nurse, Box No. 241 *Times* Office.

MALES.

GARDENER.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, AS GARdener; understands the business in all its branches; first-class references. Call on or address C. H., care of florist, No. 907 Broadway.

USEFUL MAN, COACHMAN, &c.—COOK, House-work, &c.—By a Swedish man and wife, aged twenty-six years; speaks good English; can take care of horses and cattle, milk, drive, do gardening, &c.; wife is a good plain cook and chamber-maid, and can do all branches of house-work, care milk and butter, &c., or would keep house if services not required; good recommendations. Can be seen at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A YOUNG GERMAN; PROTestant; married, without any incumbrance; good recommendations; capable of taking entire charge of a gentleman's place; thoroughly understands gardening and the care of horses. Address Gardener, Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

A. T. STEWART & CO. WANT A FIRST-CLASS CUSTOM SHIRT CUTTER. Also FIRST-CLASS CUTTER FOR BOYS' CLOTHING, CUSTOM WORK. Men of accuracy and taste only need apply. 9th-st. entrance. Broadway and 10th-st.

GOOD OPERATORS ON WILLCOX & GIBBS sewing-machine; best salary paid. Apply to the superintendent. R. H. MACY & CO., 14th-st. and 6th-av.

WANTED—A BOOK-KEEPER; FINE PENMAN, CORrect; work light; young man preferred; salary $500. Address MERCHANT, Box No. 117 *Times* Office.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS OF THE TWELFTH AND TWENTY-SECOND WARDS

The special committee of the Board of Supervisors appointed to examine excessive taxation in the Twelfth Ward, will meet in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, Room No. 15, City Hall, on Saturday, Monday and Tuesday, Aug. 2, 4 and 5, from 11 A. M. till 3 P. M., each day.

All persons interested are requested to be present, as above, without further notice. The next three days, at the same place, will be devoted to the examination of the books of the Twenty-second Ward.

GEORGE KOCH,
ROBERT McCAFFERTY, } Special Committee.
S. V. R. COOPER,

WM. H. HANKINSON'S STEAM CARPET-CLEANING WORKS, NO. 15 EAST 27TH-ST., between 5th and Madison avs., New-York. ONE ESTABLISHMENT ONLY. The original Hankinson, and the only one of that name, established in this business in 1851. Insurance procured, if desired.
WILLIAM H. HANKINSON, Proprietor and Patentee.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer.

GREAT AUCTION SALE. 200 SPLENDID LOTS, FINELY SITUATED ON POST FIELD,

YONKERS,

TUESDAY, AUG. 5, ON THE PREMISES. Magnificent property; superb views of Hudson River, Long Island Sound, and church steeples of New-York City. Special train from Grand Central Depot at 11 A. M. Collation under colossal tent. Harrison, the great improvisatore. Grafulla's Seventh Regiment Band. Free tickets, maps, &c., of JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., No. 21 Park-row, New-York.

JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer. AUCTION EXTRAORDINARY. 200 FINEST OCEAN VILLA SITES on the continent, situate on OCEAN VIEW AVENUE, THE GREAT AMERICAN DRIVE AT

LONG BRANCH.

The property comprises FIVE SPLENDID BLOCKS AND PARCELS between the Metropolitan, Clarendon, and East End Hotels, and adjacent to the depot of the Southern New-Jersey Railroad, Ocean House, &c. SATURDAY, Aug. 9, at 1 o'clock, on the grounds. Sale absolute; terms easy; title perfect. Steam-boat from Pier 28, foot Murray-st., at 9:45 A. M. Collation under colossal tent, Grafulla's Band, Harrison, &c. Maps, &c., of Joel G. Fogg, on the premises; R. J. Dobbin, Esq., Ledger Building, Philadelphia, and JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., No. 21 Park-row, New-York.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

EAST RIVER, NEAR HOUSTON-ST.—THIRty-six lots with 200 feet on the water, and fronting on two streets, for sale at a great bargain to a prompt buyer; suitable for any business. F. G. & D. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN; HANDSOME MARble front house, with or without furniture; family desirous of giving up house-keeping; elegant location; perfect order; newly refitted; terms easy; immediate possession. A. G. DARWIN, No. 10 Pine-st., New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

SUBURBAN RESIDENCES.

HUGUENOT PARK, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, EIGHTEEN MILES from CITY HALL, and five minutes' walk from New-Rochelle or Pelhamville Depots, OVERLOOKING THE SOUND on the east, and the Palisades on the west. Land THOROUGHLY DRAINED, ROADS MACADAMIZED, SIDEWALKS BORDERED with TREES, beautiful lake, and pleasure-grounds, surrounded with fine country-seats. PLOTS TO SUIT PURCHASERS will be disposed of on easy terms and at moderate prices to those desirous to erect houses for their own families. Further information can be had by applying to Dr. P. MOULTON or Hon. G. J. PENFIELD, New-Rochelle; R. D. LEFEVRE, No. 197 Fulton-st.; Major W. E. BERHOLZ, Engineer, No. 20 Nassau-st., or to J. J. HARRISON, Secretary and Treasurer, No. 132 Nassau-st.

CHOICE OF TWO DESIRABLE RESIDENCES, forty minutes' ride, by superior travel from Liberty-st.; frequent trains; low fares; houses near depots, and pavements, gas, water, police; city and country conveniences combined; lots of nearly an acre laid out in garden, lawn, shade, large and small fruit; twelve-room house; wide halls, verandas, &c.; $12,000; fourteen-room French-roof house and stable, $13,500; terms made easy—ten per cent. on possession, thirty per cent. in three years, balance on long time; can have carpets and part furniture.

Will exchange the two for a well-conditioned farm within thirty miles of New-York by Central Railroad of New-Jersey, on cash basis. Address for an with particulars, OWNER, Box No. 184 Elizabeth, or apply at West Elizabeth Depot, close by the premises.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF FORTY-ONE ACRES; large house, barn, and other out-buildings, corner of King's Highway and Ryder's-lane, near Ocean-av., Gravesend. Apply on the premises of R. W. BROWN, or of JOHANNES KOUWENHOVEN, Ocean-av., near Sheepshead Bay; also, ten acres in Flatlands on Flatbush-av.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE—A COMPLETE AND pleasantly located country-seat near the City, valued at $30,000, for a fine farm with good improvements, on the line of the Morris and Essex Railroad preferred. Address Box No. 5,451 New-York Post-office.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for the season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING. SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING. Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO LEASE—THE SPACIOUS BUILDING NOS. 35 and 37 Vesey and No. 8 Church-st., all connecting. This desirable warehouse, rebuilt throughout and improved, will be rented together or separately. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

BROADWAY PROPERTY TO LEASE.—SOUTHwest corner of Houston-st.; plot 50x100; would be leased for improvement for twenty-one years with renewals. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

STORE NO. 131 VARICK, NEAR SPRING-ST.—Stock of stationery and fixtures for sale; rent $90 per month.

TO LET—A LARGE STORE, NO. 321 4TH-AV., OR will make two small ones; a good place for house-furnishing goods.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LEASE—HANDSOME RESIDENCE, 51ST-ST., near 5th-av., elegantly and fully furnished; price $600 per month. E. T. WOOLLEY, No. 5½ Pine-st., from 10 to 2 o'clock.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

HOUSE WANTED—TO RENT, WITH IMMEdiate possession, by a small family, eight to ten rooms, on line of Harlem Railroad preferred; full particulars. Address Mrs. F. G. PINCKNEY, No. 235 East 58th-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between JOHN C. HALL and C. J. BLAUVELT, under the name of HALL & BLAUVELT, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. C. J. BLAUVELT will sign the name of the firm in liquidation.

JOHN C. HALL.
C. J. BLAUVELT.

New-York, Aug. 1, 1873.

MISCELLANEOUS.

RAILWAY ADVERTISING COMPANY.

DIRECTORS.

Wm. Butler Duncan, Henry W. Poor,
Gen. H. L. Lansing, Birney Fellowes,
Wm. S. Nichols, Gen. S. L. Burnett,
Davis Johnson, Julian M. Abrams,
Geo. W. Ollaway, Ansley S. Davis,
Geo. Browne.

This company, having the exclusive right of advertising in the principal railway stations and ferry-boats of the United States, offers at low rates the greatest facilities yet known to parties desiring their business signs prominently placed before the public.

HENRY W. POOR, President.
DAVIS JOHNSON, Treasurer. ANSLEY S. DAVIS, Sec'y.
JULIAN M. ABRAMS, General Manager.

Offices—No. 83 Broadway, New-York; No. 79 Washington-st., Chicago; No. 34 Studio Building, Boston; No. 334 Chapel-st., New-Haven; No. 700 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

First-class canvassers liberally treated with.

NINETY-SECOND-STREET AND ASTORIA FERRY.

During the present partial obstruction of the Thirty-fourth-street Ferry, the boats above will run for the special accommodation of the funeral and pleasure travel, every afternoon at intervals of ONLY [illegible]

FINANCIAL.

D. E. CULVER & CO., BANKERS

AND DEALERS IN

Stocks and Bonds FOR CASH.

P. O. Box No. 4,323. NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

THE MIDLAND RAILWAY is an enterprise of NATIONAL importance, and the Stock and Bonds soon to be placed upon the principal Stock Exchanges, will be as freely dealt in as are those of the New-York Central, Erie, and Pennsylvania Central Railroad Companies. 238 miles of its railroad are now completed and in operation. Continuous trains are running from New-York to Oswego, and on the Western Extension, toward Buffalo, the company is running trains 85 miles; the remainder of the distance, 120 miles, to Buffalo, is in course of rapid construction, and it will be completed within one year. The New-York and Oswego Midland Railway will be one of the most profitable Trunk Lines running out of New-York.

$50,000,000.

We confidently believe that $50,000,000 will be made by the Stock and Bondholders in this road within a few years by the rise in the value of the property.

The selling value of the Stock and Bonds of the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad is over....$108,000,000

The selling value of the Stock and Bonds of the Midland Railway Companies, including sufficient to complete single track to Buffalo, and double track east of Middletown, is....31,000,000

Length of New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad from New-York Central Depot to Buffalo....455 miles

Length of the Midland Railway, Jersey City to Buffalo, via Montclair....385 miles

Saving over the Central route....70 miles

Saving over the Erie route....38 miles

This difference of distance in favor of the Midland route must always enable it to compete with the other lines advantageously as to freight, and ought to give it a larger share of the passengers than any other line. The early completion of the Western Extension, from Scipio Centre to Buffalo, is insured by the subscriptions of capitalists to a syndicate formed to purchase $5,000,000 of bonds from the company. The syndicate has guaranteed to advance further means, if wanted, to complete this road. We offer for a short time, New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad Company's First Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Gold Bonds, Western Extension, at 87 1-2 and accrued interest in currency.

We are sole agents for selling JERSEY CITY AND ALBANY Railroad Company's 7 PER CENT. Gold Bonds at 90 and interest in currency. This road is now in operation from Jersey City to Tappantown, a distance of twenty-four miles. Nine miles further are graded, on which iron is being laid. The road will be completed to Haverstraw within a year. These bonds are only issued on COMPLETED ROAD.

A specialty will be made of the stock and bonds of the following companies: New-York and Oswego Midland Railway Company, New-Jersey Midland Railway Company, Montclair Railway Company, and Jersey City and Albany Railroad Company. We have now on hand a limited supply of these bonds.

All bonds and stocks known in this market will be bought and sold, for cash, on orders for investors or dealers. We solicit permanent correspondents and agents for the sale of these bonds.

D. E. CULVER & CO., Bankers, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

CITY OF ROCHESTER 7 PER CENT. BONDS,

ISSUED FOR CONSTRUCTION OF WATER-WORKS UNDER ACT OF LEGISLATURE. PASSED APRIL 27, 1872.

Rochester possesses the elements of a prosperity unexcelled, if equalled, by any other city in this State. It is the centre of trade to a surrounding population of about 500,000, to whom the means of transportation are furnished by Railroads radiating from the city in eleven different directions.

Its indebtedness, excluding this loan, is less than $1,850,000, while it has Public Property amounting to about $2,350,000, and Private Real Estate valued at $70,000,000.

The bonds are issued in either Coupon or Registered form; the Registered being transferable at the office of the Union Trust Company of New-York, where both principal and interest is payable.

The expenditure of moneys derived from their sale is directed by the Mayor of the city and the Board of Commissioners.

PRICE PAR AND INTEREST. CIRCULARS UPON APPLICATION.

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.
Bankers, No. 18 Broad-st.

VERMILYE & CO. BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD,
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WALKER, ANDREWS & CO

No. 14 Wall-st., New-York.

ANDREWS & CO., PARIS.

TRAVELERS' CREDITS.

Exchange and Circular Notes on UNION BANK OF LONDON and on PARIS.
Stocks, Bonds, and Gold bought and sold on commission.

Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey.

CONVERTIBLE BONDS

DUE 1902.

For sale at par and accrued interest. Apply to
SAMUEL KNOX, Treasurer,
No. 119 Liberty-st.

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 74 BROADWAY.

European Travelers' Letters of Credit. Exchange on City Bank, London, and the principal Cities of Europe.

PARIS AND DECATUR RAILROAD COMPANY.

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE,
PARIS, Ill., July 22, 1873.

In accordance with the terms of the trust deed made by this Company to the Union Trust Company, providing for a cumulative sinking fund, the following bonds have been drawn by lot by said Union Trust Company for redemption at par in gold, and may be presented upon the 6th day of August next, at the office of the said Union Trust Company in New-York, or at the office of Messrs. Grant Brothers & Co., Bankers, London; and notice is hereby given that upon that date, by the terms of said trust deed, these bonds will cease to draw interest: 1,352, 912, 357, 1,802, 2,137, 412, 81, 1,192, 2,318, 1,544, 582, 369, 1,324, 1,459, 2,323, 243, 2,059, 779, 2,378, 2,263, 1,328, 1,774, 483, 1,644, 573, 1,981, 1,006, 2,300, 158, 1,097, 1,768, 1,296, 725, 101, 216, 2,067, 2,196, 929, 1,496, 467, 1,205, 2,337, 1,361, 2,133, 2,351, 1,383, 188, 2,262, 208, 261, 245, 2,167, 5.
ROBERT G. HERVEY, President.

CITY OF PROVIDENCE,
STATE OF RHODE ISLAND,
FIVE PER CENT. WATER BONDS,

Coupon and Registered, SECURED BY SINKING FUND. Principal and interest payable in United States gold coin. Interest January and July; principal due 1900. Price 95 and accrued interest.
BLAKE BROS. & CO., No. 52 Wall-st.

(78) CITY 78 NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN,
NEW-YORK COUNTY 78 due in 1903.
BROOKLYN CITY 78 due in three years.
BROOKLYN CITY 78 due in 1918.
BROOKLYN CITY 78 due in 1922.
For sale by GEO. K. SISTARE, No. 24 Nassau-st.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

INSURANCE SCRIP.—ATLANTIC, COMMERCIAL AND UNION SCRIP wanted by
WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

Oriental Savings Bank,
No. 430 GRAND-ST., BETWEEN ATTORNEY AND RIDGE STS.

OPEN DAILY from 10 to 3, and MONDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 8.

A DIVIDEND at the rate of SIX PER CENT. will be declared July 1 on all sums of $5 and over which shall then have remained on deposit one or more months. DEPOSITS now, or at any time before July 21, will DRAW INTEREST from July 1.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

OFFICE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, July 12, 1873.

The Board of Managers of this Company has declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. upon the amount of its capital stock, now represented by outstanding certificates.

This dividend, TOGETHER WITH THE INTEREST due shareholders upon their PAID-UP INSTALLMENTS OF THE NEW STOCK, will be paid at the NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE, in New-York, on and after FRIDAY, 1st of August next.

The transfer-books will close this evening and remain closed until the morning of MONDAY, Aug. 4.

By order of the Board.
JAMES C. HARTT, Treasurer.

THE COUPONS OF THE NEW-JERSEY MIDLAND RAILWAY FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS, due Aug. 1, 1873, will be cashed on and after that date, free of Government tax, on presentation at the banking-house of GEORGE OPDYKE & CO., No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York. The transfer-books of the registered bonds will close on the 25th inst. and reopen Aug. 1.
NEW-YORK, July 24, 1873.
H. R. LOW, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 24, 1873.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF THREE and a half per cent. has been declared by this company, payable on and after Aug. 15, next.

Stockholders registered at New-York will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company of New-York, No. 49 Wall-st.

The transfer-books will be closed at the close of business on Aug. 2, and reopened on MONDAY, Aug. 18.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
CLEVELAND, July 24, 1873.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT THE Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company, which mature Sept. 1 proximo, will be paid on and after this date upon presentation at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in New-York, with adjustment of interest for unexpired time.
G. A. INGERSOLL, Secretary.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, July 23, 1873.

A HALF-YEARLY DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) per Cent. will be paid at the banking-house, on and after the 1st of August next. The transfer-books will be closed from the 23d inst. to the 1st proximo.
By order
WM. A. NASH, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,
NEW-YORK, July 31, 1873.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT., FREE of taxes, has this day been declared, payable Aug. 11 proximo, till which date the transfer-books are closed.
H. W. FORD, Cashier.

THE COUPONS OF THE ST. LOUIS AND South-eastern Railway Company First Consolidated Mortgage Seven per Cent. Gold Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1873, will be paid on and after that date, on presentation at the banking-house of Geo. Opdyke & Co., No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.
R. F. WINSLOW, President.
NEW-YORK, July 30, 1873.

THE BONDS AND COUPONS OF THE CITY of Peoria, Ill., due Aug. 1, 1873, will be paid at our office on and after that date.
CLARK, DODGE & CO., No. 51 Wall-st.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West, and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5, 7, 8:30 P. M.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, via "Pennsylvania Air Line," at 8:50 A. M. 3:20 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M., and via P. W. and B. R. R., at 9 A. M., 12:30 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 8:50, 9, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3:20, 4, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M.

For Philadelphia, via Kensington, at 7 A. M., 6:10 P. M. Sunday, 6:10 P. M. Emigrant and 2d class, 7:05 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8:10, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:30, 9, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 6:10, 8, 8:30, and 9 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8:10, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7:30, 8, 8:30, 9, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 6:10, 7, 8, 8:30, and 9 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 9, 9:30, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 6:10, and 7 P. M.

For Woodbridge and Perth Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 3:30, 4:30, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7 and 8:10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3, 4:10, 5:20, 6:10, 6:30, 8:10, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 6:10, 8:30, and 9 P. M.

For East Millstone, 8:10 A. M., 12 noon, 4:10, 5:20 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 2 and 4 P. M.

Accommodation for Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4, 5, and 7 P. M.

For Freehold, 7 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

For Jamesburg, Pemberton, Camden, 6 A. M., and via boat from Pier No. 1, 3:50 P. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:50, 10:25 A. M., 6:35 P. M., daily; 5:22, 10:15 A. M. and 3:55 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, via "Pennsylvania Air Line," 6:40 A. M., 4:05 and 9:15 P. M. Sundays, 6:40 A. M.; and via P. W. and B. Railroad 6:40 A. M., 4:35 and 10:13 P. M. Sunday, 6:40 A. M.

From Philadelphia, 5:22, 6:40, 6:50, 10:15, 11:20, 11:55 A. M.; 2:15, 3:55, 4:35, 6:05, 7:25, 9:15, 10:13 P. M. Sunday, 5:22, 6:40, 6:50, 10:25, 11:20 A. M.; 3:55, 10:13 P. M.

Ticket-offices, Nos. 526, 435, 271, and 944 Broadway; No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. Emigrant ticket-office, No. 8 Battery-place.

A. J. CASSATT, General Manager.
D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY
ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight station in New-York, foot of Liberty-st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also, with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also, to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing June 30, 1873.—Leave New-York as follows:

4:30 A. M.—News train for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Sharon, &c.

6:00 A. M.—Way train for Somerville.

7:00 A. M.—Way train for Flemington, Easton, Belvidere, Bath, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9:00 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Towanda, Waverly, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:15 A. M. and 12:00 M.—Way trains for Somerville.

12:50 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:30 P. M.—Way train for Easton, Allentown, and Belvidere.

3:30 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.

4:00 P. M.—Way train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way train for Somerville and Flemington.

5:00 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.

5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.

6:00 and 7:00 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant)—For Easton.

9:15 and 11:30 P. M.—Way trains for Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 4:30, 5:30, 6, 6:20, 6:45, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:30, 10:15, 11, 11:45 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:50, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:20, 7, 7:30, 7:45, 8:20, 9:15, 10:30, 11:30, 12 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.

Trains depart and arrive at Roosevelt and Grand-street Ferries, New-York:

Depart.		Arrive.
8:10 A. M.	—Mail for Patchogue, connecting Rockaway and Hempstead....	6:05 P. M.
9:40 A. M.	—Rockaway Express....	6:52 P. M.
10:40 A. M.	—Islip Accommodation, connect Hempstead and Rockaway Beach....	4:30 P. M.
1:40 P. M.	—Babylon Acc'n, connect Hempstead and Rockaway Beach..	10:35 P. M.
3:40 P. M.	—Babylon Express, connect Hempstead and Rockaway Beach....	9:45 A. M.
4:10 P. M.	—Fire Island and Patchogue Ex.	10:05 A. M.
4:40 P. M.	—Patchogue Acc'n, connecting Rockaway and Hempstead....	9:00 A. M.
5:10 P. M.	—Hempstead and Rockaway Ex.	8:40 A. M.
5:40 P. M.	—Islip Acc'n, connecting Hempstead and Rockaway....	8:05 A. M.
6:40 P. M.	—Babylon Acc'n, connecting Hempstead and Rockaway....	6:46 A. M.
9:30 A. M.	—Sundays only, from Bushwick-av. for Patchogue, Hempstead, and Rockaway Beach, arriving at Bushwick at....	7:00 P. M.

Baggage checked at Roosevelt and Grand-street Ferries, New-York; or South 8th-st., Brooklyn.
L. S. CANFIELD, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

Passenger Station in New-York, Grand Central Depot. Entrance on 42d-St.,
TRAINS LEAVE NEW-YORK.

Boston Express via Springfield, at 8:05 and 10 A. M. 3 and 8:05 P. M., via Shore Line at 1 and 9:07 P. M.

Trains for New-Haven leave at 7:05, 8:05, (Ex.,) 9:05, 10, (Ex.,) A. M.; 12 M.; 1, (Ex.,) 3, (Ex.,) 3:55, 4:35, and 5:10, (Local Ex.,) 8:05, (Ex.,) 9:07, (Ex.,) P. M.

To South Norwalk at 3:15 (Ex.) and 6:35 P. M.

To Stamford at 10:10 A. M., 2:20, 3:15, 4:45, 5:40, 6, and 7:20 P. M.

The 8:05 P. M. Express stops at New-Rochelle and Port Chester, and the 9:07 P. M. Express at Mount Vernon, Mamaroneck, and Rye.

Sunday Boston Mail Trains at 7:05 P. M. via Springfield, and 9:07 P. M. via Providence.

Drawing-room Cars on Day Express and Sleeping-cars on Night Express Trains.

Tickets can be purchased at ticket office of Company at Grand Central Depot, or at offices of New-York Transfer Company, No. 944 Broadway, New-York, and No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn, who will also check baggage from residence to destination.

For further information of particulars see posters at hotels and depots.
JOHN T. MOODY, Sup't of N. Y. and N. H. Div.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—BY A PRACTICAL AND EXPERIENCED party a thorough business man with $10,000 capital as partner in a manufacturing business paying seventy to eighty per cent. Address L. S., Times Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

A BUSINESS MAN WITH SOME MONEY AND commanding a large trade South and West, desires to connect himself with a good commission or wholesale house; no dry-goods. Address A. B. C., Box No. 127 Times Office.

A BOOK-STORE FOR SALE ON EASY TERMS, doing also a large retail trade in stationery and fancy goods; well established many years; an excellent chance for somebody. Address with real name, cash means, references, &c., HIRAM, Post-office.

AT A SACRIFICE—IF TAKEN IMMEDIATELY, the stock and fixtures of an old and valuable tailoring establishment; sold on account of the death of the proprietor. Inquire at No. 417 Canal-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR REAL ESTATE—Stock, fixtures, and good-will of a first-class retail drug-store. Address DRUGGIST, Box No. 109 Times Office.

SHIPPING.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
CITY OF BROOKLYN........Saturday, Aug. 2, 11 A. M.
CITY OF PARIS........Saturday, Aug. 9, 2 P. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK........Saturday, Aug. 16, 12 M.
CITY OF LONDON........Thursday, Aug. 21, 2 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL........Saturday, Aug. 23, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BRISTOL........Thursday, Aug. 28, 9 A. M.
and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN, $70, $80, and $90, gold, according to accommodation. Round trip tickets at low rates.

STEERAGE, to Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, Londonderry, London, Bristol or Cardiff, $30. Prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, and Paris, at reduced rates.

Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For Cabin Passage and general business apply at the Company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

For Steerage Passage, at No. 33 Broadway.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

Or to
O'DONNELL & FAULK, No. 402 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.
M. S. CREAGH, No. 102 State-st., Boston.
F. C. BROWN, No. 32 South Clark-st., corner Lake-st., Chicago.
WM. INMAN, Liverpool, and No. 9 Rue Scribe, Paris.

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers sail from Pier No. 20 North River, New-York, EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY

Victoria	Sat., Aug.	2	Trinacria	Wed., Aug.	20
Columbia	Wed., Aug.	6	California	Sat., Aug.	23
Castalia	Sat., Aug.	9	Caledonia	Wed., Aug.	27
Europa	Wed., Aug.	13	India	Sat., Aug.	30
Anglia	Sat., Aug.	16	Italia	Wed., Sept.	3

The passenger accommodations on steamers of this line are unsurpassed for elegance and comfort. Cabin state-rooms are all on upper deck, thus securing good light and ventilation.

RATES OF PASSAGE TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR LONDONDERRY.

	Sat. Steamers. Gold.	Wed. Steamers. Currency.
Cabins	$75 and $65	$75 and $65
Cabin return tickets, securing best accommodations.	$130	$130

STEERAGE, $30, CURRENCY.

Tickets for passage to or from any sea-port or railway station in Great Britain, Ireland, or the Continent issued at lowest rates.

Drafts for any amount at current rates.

Company's Offices, No. 7 Bowling-green, New-York.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line will henceforth take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42 latitude, or nothing to the north of 42.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.

*Russia, Wed'day, July 30	Calabria, Sat'day, Aug. 2
*Java, Wednesday, Aug. 6	Samaria, Sat'day, Aug. 16
*Cuba, Wednesday, Aug. 13	Abyssinia, Sat'day, Aug. 23
*Scotia, Wednesday, Aug. 20	Batavia, Saturday, Aug. 30
*Algeria, Wed'day, Aug. 27	

Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers. And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York. Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, $30, currency. Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates. For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green. For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE,

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING THE

UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL POWERED STEAM-SHIPS, sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.
ADRIATIC........SATURDAY, Aug. 2, at 11 A. M.
BALTIC........SATURDAY, Aug. 9, at 3 P. M.
CELTIC........SATURDAY, Aug. 16, at 11:30 A. M.
OCEANIC........SATURDAY, Aug. 23, at 3 P. M.
From White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $100, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.
J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

Sailing every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River.

SOUTH CAROLINA, Capt. BECKETT, Wednesday, Aug. 6.

JAMES ADGER, Capt. T. J. LOCKWOOD, Saturday, Aug. 9.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, No. 177 West-st., (corner of Warren,)
Or WM. P. CLYDE, No. 6 Bowling-green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of
BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY, Aug. 2, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Aug. 2, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, Aug. 5, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South-st.

HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, Aug. 7, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A., G. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

NORSE AMERICAN STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

STEAM TO LONDON DIRECT.

Taking passengers and goods to Bergen, Christiania and the principle Norwegian ports.

The splendid new, powerful steam-ship HACON ADELSTEEN, Capt. Müller, will leave her dock, Harbeck stores, Brooklyn, on TUESDAY, 5th August.

Price of passage	Currency.	Currency.
To London, first cabin..........	$65	Steerage.$30
To Bergen and Christiania, first cabin.	80	Steerage. 38

The new steam-ship SANCT OLAF will follow on the 19th August.

For freight or passage apply to the general agents of the Company.
FUNCH, EDYE & CO., No. 27 South William-st.

WHITE CROSS LINE.
STEAM TO ANTWERP DIRECT.

The splendid new, powerful steam-ship C. F. FUNCH, P. KNUDSEN, Commander, will leave her dock, Harbeck's Stores, Brooklyn, on TUESDAY, the 5th August, at noon. Price of Passage—First cabin, $75, currency; steerage, $30, gold. Steam-ship STEINMAN will follow.

For freight or passage apply to
FUNCH, EDYE & CO., No. 27 South William-st.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar-st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:

Steam-ship WILMINGTON, TUESDAY, Aug. 5.
Steam-ship MORRO CASTLE, TUESDAY, Aug. 12.
Steam-ship COLUMBIA, TUESDAY, Aug. 19.

For freight or passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling-green.
D. McKELLAR, Agent in Havana.
March 31, 1873.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA,
PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M., every Thursday.
CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana via Nassau)........Aug. 7
CLEOPATRA, (Havana only)........Aug. 14
CITY OF MEXICO, (Havana and Mexico) 12 M., Saturday, Aug. 16.

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

SAMANA BAY COMPANY.

For Puerta Plata, Samana, and San Domingo City, the United States mail steam-ship TYBEE, Capt. E. A. DELANOY, will leave Pier No. 3 North River, on THURSDAY, Aug. 7, at 3 P. M. Bills of exchange on Puerta Plata, Samana, and San Domingo City, in sums to suit purchasers, for sale. For freight or passage apply to SPOFFORD BROTHERS & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

MARBLE MANTELS.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, MARBLE AND Wood Mantels. Rich and elegant designs at the lowest prices. 220 and 222 West 23d-st., bet. 7th and 8th avs.

STEAM-BOATS.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

FALL RIVER LINE

FOR BOSTON, via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER, Daily, (Sundays included,) at 5 P. M.

From Pier No. 28 North River, foot Murray-st.

The world-renowned steamers

BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE.

Capt. A. G. SIMMONS. Capt. B. M. SIMMONS.

The most direct route to Taunton, Middleboro, Plymouth, New-Bedford, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, and all points on the South Shore and Cape Cod Railway. Also, through tickets to the WHITE MOUNTAINS, and all principal points of New-England and the Provinces. For tickets and state-rooms, apply at No. 241 Broadway; No. 529 Broadway, corner Spring; Broadway, corner 23d-st.; Dodd's Express offices, No. 944 Broadway; and No. 10 Court-st., Brooklyn, or at the office on the pier.

HALL'S BANDS ENGAGED FOR THE SEASON.
A. P. BACON, Superintendent.
H. H. MANGAM, General Freight Agent.

STONINGTON LINE
TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.—DAY LINE.

The entirely new and magnificent steamer RHODE ISLAND, 3,000 tons, is now running daily, (Sundays excepted,) from Pier foot 23d-st., East River, at 2:30 P. M.

Steamer SYLVAN GLEN, from Peck-slip at 2:10 P. M., connects with the RHODE ISLAND, Dry Dock cars from Astor House, Avenue C cars from Chambers-st., and Twenty-third-street cars run direct to above pier.

NIGHT LINE.—Daily, except Sundays, from Pier No. 33 North River, at 5 P. M., steamers STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT.

Tickets sold at all the principal railroad offices, and state-rooms secured at No. 319 Broadway, corner Thomas-st., and Westcott Express Company's office, No. 785 Broadway, corner 10th-st.; No. 1,302 Broadway, No. 595 6th-av., corner 35th-st.; No. 7 Park-place, and No. 327 Washington-st., Brooklyn.
D. S. BABCOCK, President.

STEAMER RHODE ISLAND,
From foot 23d-st., East River.
EXCURSION
Tickets to Stonington and return same trip for $3.

MORNING LINE FOR SING SING AND IONA ISLAND.

The steamer THOMAS COLLYER will leave the foot of Harrison-st., Pier No. 34, every morning (Fridays excepted) at 8 o'clock; 23d-st. at 8:15; landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Irvington, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point, and Verplanck's.

Returning leaves Iona Island at 2 o'clock; Sing Sing, 3:10 P. M.; arrive in New-York at 5:30.

N. B.—During camp-meeting, which commences Aug. 5, the steamer THOMAS COLLYER will leave every morning at 8 o'clock.

REGULAR SUNDAY BOAT FOR KEYPORT and all the intermediate landings.

The popular steam-boat
NELLY WHITE,
Capt. JACOB B. DAVIS,
will commence her regular trips
On SUNDAY, May 25,

Leaving Barclay-st. at 9 o'clock in the morning; leave Keyport at 4 P. M. to return.

REGULAR SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR Newburg, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, and Iona Island.

The favorite steam-boat
JESSE HOYT,
Capt. JAMES SHERMAN,
leaves Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 8 A. M.; Christopher-st., North River, 8:30; 24th-st., North River, at 9 o'clock A. M.
Fare for the excursion, $1.

SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR NEWBURG AND IONA ISLAND.—Fare, 50 cents.—The fast steamer THOMAS COLLYER will leave from Harrison-street pier every SUNDAY MORNING, at 8 o'clock, landing at Christopher-st. at 8:15; 23d-st., 8:30; landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Iona Island, Cozzens', West Point, and Cornwall. Returning, will leave Newburg at 2 o'clock, arriving in New-York at 6:45.

DAILY EXCURSION TO GLEN COVE AND SEA CLIFF GROVE.—On and after July 1 steamer ARROWSMITH leaves Pier 36, East River, one slip above Catherine Ferry, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 9:15 A. M., for Sea Cliff only, and 5 P. M. for Glen Cove, Pavilion Dock, and Sea Cliff, touching at 33d-st. 15 minutes later each trip. Returning from Glen Cove, Pavilion Dock, at 7:04 A. M., and Sea Cliff at 7 o'clock A. M., and 2:30 P. M. Single fare, 35 cents. Freight received during the day until 4:45 P. M.

FOR ASTORIA, HARLEM, MORRISANIA, AND HIGH BRIDGE.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.

STEAM-BOATS MORRISANIA AND HARLEM WILL LEAVE

MORRISANIA—6:05, 7:20, 8:15, 9:20, 10:15, 11:45 A. M.; 1:15, 2:45, 4:15, 5:15, and 6:10 P. M.

FULTON SLIP—7:15, 8:15, 9:15, 10:25, 11:45 A. M.; 1:30, 3:05, 4:15, 5:15, 6:20, and 7:05 P. M. Landing at 8th-st.

All boats connect with steamer Catlin for High Bridge.
C. H. LONGSTREET, Superintendent.

ALBANY AND TROY $2, SARATOGA $3 50, BY DAY LINE BOATS C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW. Leave Vestry-st. Pier at 8:30 A. M., and 23d-st., north of Erie Ferry, at 8:45, landing at Yonkers, Tarrytown and Nyack, (by ferry-boat,) Milton, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Tivoli, Catskill, and Hudson, connecting for all points West and North. Trip tickets to West Point, Cornwall, and Newburg, returning same day, $1. Tickets by special cars and baggage checked to Saratoga and Sharon.

CITIZENS' LINE FOR TROY.

Passage $1 50. The elegant steam-boats SUNNYSIDE and POWELL leave Pier No. 49 North River, foot of Leroy-st., daily, Saturdays excepted, at 6 o'clock P. M., connecting with morning trains on Rensselaer and Saratoga, New-York Central, and Troy and Boston Railroads for all points north, east, and west. The most direct route to Saratoga, Lake George, and Montreal. Through tickets sold and baggage checked to destination.
JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

SUNDAY EVENING BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY, PASSAGE, $1 50.—The elegant steam-boat THOMAS POWELL will leave Pier No. 49 North River, foot of Leroy-st., every SUNDAY EVENING, at 6 o'clock P. M., making close connection with railroads for all points, North, East, and West; through tickets sold and baggage checked to destination.
JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

AHOY FOR ROCKAWAY BEACH EVERY SUNDAY.—Steamer AMERICUS, in place of NELLY WHITE, leaves Peck-slip, East River, 8:30 A. M., 1:15 P. M.; Christopher-st., North River, 9 A. M., 1:40 P. M.; pier No. 6 North River, 9:12 A. M., 2 P. M.; Martin's Dock, Brooklyn, 9:30 A. M., 1 P. M.

Returning, leaves the Beach at 11 A. M. and 5 P. M.

TOURISTS' ROUTE TO HALIFAX AND THE PROVINCES via new steam-ship FALMOUTH, from Portland. Tickets and information furnished at the office of the FALL RIVER, NORWICH, and STONINGTON LINES. EXCURSION tickets to Halifax and return, $22, via new steam-ship FALMOUTH, from Portland, for sale at the offices of the Fall River, Norwich, and Stonington lines.

HARTFORD BOATS—DAILY LINE.—LEAVE Pier No. 24 Peck-slip, East River, daily, (except Sundays,) at 4 o'clock P. M. All persons are forbid trusting any one on account of these steamers.
W. H. GOODSPEED, Vice President.
SAXTON & SEABURY, Freight Agents, No. 112 South-st.
JUNE 1, 1873.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN, landing at College Point, Great Neck, City Island, Sand's Point, and Glenwood. Steamer SEAWANHAKA will leave Pier No. 24 East River (Peck-slip) every SUNDAY, at 9 o'clock A. M., 8th-st. at 9:05, and 33d-st. at 9:15, returning to the City about 6 o'clock P. M.

FOR GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN—LANDING at Baylis' Dock, (Fort Schuyler,) Great Neck, Sand's Point, Glen Wood.—Steamer SEAWANHAKA leaves New-York daily, (Sundays excepted,) from Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck-slip,) at 4 P. M., stopping at 33d-st., each way, for passengers only.

FOR STAMFORD AND GREENWICH.—THE beautiful steam-boat NELLY WHITE leaves foot of Market-street every afternoon at 3:30, and 33d-st. at 3:45 o'clock. Returning, leaves Stamford at 7, and Greenwich at 7:35 o'clock A. M.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—THE new steamer AMERICUS leaves daily, foot of Market-st., East River, at 3:15, and 33d-st. at 3:30 P. M., connecting with the Danbury Railroad; cool, invigorating sail; no dust, and about half railroad fare.

REGULAR CONEY ISLAND BOAT.—DAILY Excursions to the Sea-shore. The steamer GENERAL SEDGWICK will leave Christopher-st., N. R., at 9:15 A. M., 12:15, 3:15 P. M.; Franklin-st. at 9:20, 12:20, 3:20; Pier No. 6 N. R. at 9:30, 12:30, 3:30.

EAST RIVER ROUTE TO CONEY ISLAND.—Steamer METAMORA leaves daily, 8th-st., East River, at 9:30 A. M., 12:30 and 3:30 P. M.; Pier 27 E. R., 9:50 A. M., 12:50 and 3:50 P. M.; Fulton Ferry, Martin's Pier, Brooklyn, 10 A. M., 1 and 4 P. M.

RONDOUT AND KINGSTON—LANDING AT Cozzens', Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Poughkeepsie and Esopus. The steam-boats THOMAS CORNELL and JAMES W. BALDWIN leave Harrison-st., Pier No. 34 North River, daily, at 4 o'clock P. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon and 11 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

EXCURSIONS.

NEW ROUTE FOR CONEY ISLAND.—THE pleasantest excursion in the harbor, affording a view of the Lower Bay and fortifications. Steam-boat GOLDEN GATE leaves Barge-office dock, foot of Whitehall-st., for Bay Ridge, Fort Hamilton, and, weather permitting, to Bath, connecting there with cars for Coney Island, at 10 A. M., 2:30 and 5 P. M. Extra trips to Bay Ridge at 9:15 A. M. and 7:20 P. M.

THE LARGE FIRST-CLASS STEAMER WM. COOK, having accommodation for 2,500 people, is open for excursions. Also, barges and steamers of all sizes. Dudley's, Spring Hill, Iona Island, and other groves. Apply to
J. & E. MYERS,
corner Morton and West sts., up-stairs.

FORT LEE, PLEASANT VALLEY, AND SHADY SIDE steamers leave daily from Spring-st. at 10 A. M.; 2, 5:10, and 7 P. M., landing at 23d-st. ten minutes later. Sunday time from Spring-st., 9:30, 10, and 11 A. M.; 1, 2, and 2:30 P. M., landing at 23d-st. Fare, 15 cents.

H. B. CROSSETT'S EXCURSION OFFICE removed temporarily to No. 391 West-st., above Christopher-st. Steamer Wyoming, barges Sarah Smith, Chicago, Caledonia, and Republic; Oriental Grove, Excelsior Park, Iona Island, and Eaglewood.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY BROWN & SECOMB—THIS DAY, MONDAY, Aug. 4, at 11:30 o'clock, within their store: 4,000 boxes fresh Menton Lemons, cargo E. Miller, and can be seen on Pier No. 14 East River.

TEACHERS.

AN EXPERIENCED AMERICAN TEACHER, intending to reside for some time in Germany, is desirous of taking with him two or three pupils, whose education he will superintend. To those wishing to send their sons abroad, an excellent opportunity now offers itself. The best references given. Address for further particulars, Box No. 512, Brattleboro, Vt., or M., care BREWSTER & CO., No. 84 5th-av., New-York.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. GEO. VANDENHOFF.
BOYS' SCHOOL.

Mrs. George Vandenhoff will open her boarding and day school for BOYS, at NO. 106 WEST 42D-ST., close to RESERVOIR PARK, Sept. 18. Number of boarding pupils limited to EIGHT. All the pupils will have the advantage of Mrs. Vandenhoff's personal instruction in ELOCUTION and in the correct and elegant speaking and writing of the English language, as well as in geography, history, and the English department generally. Latin, French, German, mathematics, &c., will be taught by competent masters.

School hours from 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M.

Applications may be made personally or by letter to
MRS. GEO. VANDENHOFF,
No. 106 West 42d-st.

A SWISS LADY, NATIVE OF LAUSANNE, WHO, with the assistance of her sister and efficient masters, receives BOYS under thirteen years of age, to educate and prepare for public schools, wishes to make her establishment known to AMERICAN families desiring for their sons the advantages to be obtained by a RESIDENCE ABROAD with the training and comforts of a GOOD ENGLISH HOME. Inclusive terms: Sixty-five guineas for the scholastic year. For other particulars, address Mlle. LOUISE MICHAUD, Lausanne House, Worthing, Sussex, England; or, to J. B. DE TRACY, Esq., B. A., Scholastic Agent, No. 3 Charles-st., Soho-square, London, England.

KIRBY & ENDEAN, Publishers, Advertising Agents, &c., for all parts of the world, No. 190 Oxford-st., London, England.

SEABURY SEMINARY, NO. 125 WEST 42D-st., near Reservoir Park.—Commences Sept. 20; seventh successful year; a thorough classical English and French boarding and day school for young ladies and children; French spoken; also separate school for boys, under immediate charge of principal and first-class masters; three departments, senior, junior, and kindergarten; modern and ancient languages, drawing, painting, music, by professors; *no charge without adequate improvement*; highest references. Apply to Senior Principal, Mrs. FROST, No. 125 West 42d-st.

AMENIA SEMINARY, AMENIA, N. Y.—A FAMILY boarding-school. On the Harlem Railroad, eighty-five miles from New-York. Full courses of seminary instruction, with preparation for college or business. Personal care in study, habits, and health.

Terms, $360 per year.
Fortieth year begins Sept. 15.
S. T. FROST, A. M.

KIMBALL UNION ACADEMY,
MERIDEN, N. H.

Expenses lower than at any other strictly first-class Academy in New-England.
Rev. L. A. AUSTIN, A. M., Principal.

LESPINASSE
PORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES.

French, language of the school. Opens Sept. 22. Circulars at BRENTANO'S Book-store, No. 33 Union-square, and LESPINASSE & FRIEDMANN'S, No. 12 Pine-st.

MRS. JOHN V. B. BLEECKER
WILL REOPEN HER
HOME, BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
For Young Ladies and Children,
Sept. 24, 1873, at her residence,
No. 20 East 47th-st., between 5th and Madison avs.

WELLS FEMALE COLLEGE,
BANK OF CAYUGA LAKE, AURORA, N. Y.

Academic Department. For catalogue and lecture course address M. M. CARTER, Vice-President.

MISS BALLOW'S
ENGLISH AND FRENCH SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, NO. 24 EAST 22D-ST., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept 24.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE,
Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1857.
Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

TARRYTOWN, ON HUDSON.
IRVING INSTITUTE—School for Boys. Address
ARMAGNAC & ROWE, Principals.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY,
CHESTER, PENN.—(FOR BOARDERS ONLY.)

Session opens WEDNESDAY, Sept. 10. Location elevated and healthful; grounds ample; buildings handsome and commodious; course of studies extensive; thorough instruction in Civil Engineering, the Classics, and English; careful oversight of the morals and manners of Cadets. For circulars apply to
Col. THEO. HYATT, President.

MADAME O. da SILVA
AND
MRS. ALEX. BRADFORD'S

(formerly Mrs. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S) English, French and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, reopens Sept. 24. Application may be made by letter or personally as above.

MISS HINSDALE
(SUCCESSOR TO MRS. MACAULAY)
WILL REOPEN HER
ENGLISH AND FRENCH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
NOS. 275 AND 277 MADISON-AV.,
ON TUESDAY, SEPT. 23, 1873.
Application may be made as above.

WALNUT HILL SCHOOL,
GENEVA, N. Y.

A first-class boarding school for boys. Pupils can be admitted at any time, and, if it is desired, may remain throughout the school year. Terms, $300 per annum. Circulars will be sent to those desiring information.
THOS. D. REED.

MISS COMSTOCK,
Reservoir Park, near 5th-av., New-York.

Primary, Progressive, and Finishing Ladies' School. Fall term commences Sept. 24; boarding pupils, sixteen; single rooms and school carriage, if desired. Circulars mailed on request. Personal information at the institution, Nos. 32 and 34 West 40th-st., Murray Hill.

CIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y.—Instruction very practical. Advantages unsurpassed in this country. Graduates obtain excellent positions. Reopens Sept. 17. For the Annual Register, containing improved course of study and full particulars, address Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director.

MLLES. CHARBONNIER'S FRENCH Protestant Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 36 East 35th-st., (formerly No. 42 Avenue du Roule, Neuilly, Paris,) will reopen Sept. 23. Apply by letter till Sept. 1, when Mlles. CHARBONNIER will be at their school in New-York.

ROCKY DELL INSTITUTE, LIME ROCK, Conn.—Family School for Boys.—Location retired and healthful; accommodations ample and superior; instruction thorough; discipline mild and parental; next term begins Sept. 17. Address
J. H. HURLBURT, Principal.

PAINE'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, NO. 62 Bowery; Up-town College, Broadway, corner of 33d-st.—Book-keeping, arithmetic, grammar, spelling; twenty-four writing lessons, $2 50; vacation pupils day and evening.

CLAVERACK COLLEGE AND HUDSON River Inst. for both sexes; fine grounds; 167 furnished rooms; 20 instructors; 11 departments; 120 classical pupils; large gymnasium and drill hall. Special advantages in all departments. Term opens Sept. 8.
Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Prest., Claverack, N. Y.

HOME INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—AN English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, combining thorough instruction with home care and training, will reopen Sept. 10. For circulars, address Miss M. W. METCALF, Principal.

SEWARD INSTITUTE FOR BOYS, FLORIDA, Orange County, N. Y.—$300 a year, pays for board, tuition, fuel, light, &c., in this well-known Institution. Number of pupils limited to thirty-five.
T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M., Principal.

FOR BOYS.—MANSION-SQUARE INSTITUTE, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; a first-class boarding-school; grounds extensive; uniform, dark blue; daily gymnastic drill. Reopens SEPT. 17. Address H. S. JEWETT, A. M., Principal.

BOYS' HOME AND SCHOOL.—FALLEY SEMinary, Fulton, Oswego County, N. Y., reopens 1st September, combining the facilities of a complete education with the advantage of a Christian home. Address Rev. JAMES GILMOUR.

MME. FANNY YERSIN-MORGES, CANTON Vaud, Switzerland, receives young ladies desirous of attending the Superior School of this City at moderate rates. Address Mme. YERSON or Rev. DEMOLE, No. 3 St. Victor, Geneva, Switzerland.

HUDSON YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, HUDSON, N. Y.—The Autumn term begins Sept. 8, 1873; a native French teacher resides in the family; terms, $300 per annum. Misses PEAKE, Principals.

A FEW YOUNG LADIES, AS BOARDING pupils, are received by the Misses BUCKNALL, at their suburban residence New-Brunswick, N. J. The ensuing school year will commence Sept. 18.

FEMALE COLLEGE, BORDENTOWN, N. J., continues to furnish the best educational advantages at reasonable rates. Address
Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, Ph. D., President.

MRS. WILLIAMES, NO. 26 WEST 39TH-ST., will reopen her English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children on Sept. 25, 1873. Address as above, by letter, until Sept. 10.

THE MISSES GRAHAM, SUCCESSORS OF THE Misses Green, will reopen their school for young ladies at No. 1 5th-av., first house from Washington-square, on THURSDAY, the 25th of September, 1873.

FREEHOLD INSTITUTE, FREEHOLD, N. J.—A Boarding-school for boys.
Rev. A. G. CHAMBERS, Principal.

A FIRST-CLASS SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AND A good home at Rev. E. B. EMERSON'S, Stratford, Conn.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—The Fall session opens Aug. 13. For catalogues apply to the Principal, GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

MISS BULKLEY'S BOARDING AND DAY School for Young Ladies, Tarrytown, N. Y., will reopen Sept. 17.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG Ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. Address
Miss EMILY NELSON.

ELIZABETH COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.—A home for boys, Elizabeth, N. J.
REV. J. C. WYCKOFF.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEmen, Nos. 126 and 128 East 24th-st., will reopen Sept. 22—Boarding and Day School.

DULL BOYS WAKED UP AND SET A-GOING AT Yonkers Military Institute. Box 654 Yonkers, N. Y.

OREAD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, Worcester, Mass. Send for catalogue. H. R. GREENE, A. M., Principal.

MME. BOORAEM'S SCHOOL WILL OPEN Sept. 2. For circulars, apply to Mme. BOORAEM, Brookfield Centre, Conn.

RURAL HIGH SCHOOL, CLINTON, N. Y.—A boarding school for boys. References exchanged. Send for circular. A. P. KELSEY, Principal.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

NAZARETH HALL BOARDING SCHOOL FOR Boys, at Nazareth, Northampton County, Penn.

RIVERVIEW ACADEMY, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—Work recommences Sept. 11. Boys, "Fall in."

THE BEST RECOMMENDATION—SONS OF former pupils at Yonkers Military Institute.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
at the TIMES Up-town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.
and the TIMES West-side Office,
No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

ARMY TENTS, WAGONS, CARTS, BLANKETS, shoes, mule harness, rubber covers, canvas waterproof horse covers, McClellan saddles. W. A. CARTER, No. 52 Cortland-st., near Greenwich.

SUMMER RESORTS.

COZZENS' West Point Hotel

will remain open until Oct. 1. For particulars address EDWARD COZZENS, West Point, N. Y.

FIFTIETH SEASON.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.
Open from June 10 to Oct 1.

Twelve miles from Catskill, N. Y. Accessible by the best mountain road in the country. Elevation above the Hudson River, 3,000 feet. View, extending over about 10,000 square miles, unsurpassed for beauty by any in the world. Celebrated for its invigorating atmosphere. Temperature at all times 15 to 20 degrees lower than New-York City. W. U. Telegraph in the hotel.

JAMES E. BEACH, agent at Catskill for CHAS. A. BEACH'S MOUNTAIN HOUSE STAGES AND CARRIAGES, will be in attendance upon the arrival of the trains of the Hudson River Railroad and the boats from Albany and New-York.
CHARLES L. BEACH, Proprietor.

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL,
Catskill, N. Y.,

Will open June 15. House, 250 feet elevation, with extensive grounds of some twenty acres on the Hudson; mountain air; scenery unsurpassed in the world; pleasure grounds, extended and improved; first-class accommodations for 300 or 400 guests; accessible by boat and cars.
Address JOHN BREASTED, Catskill.

SURF HOTEL,
FIRE ISLAND.

Through tickets, and baggage checked, by South-side Railroad trains, leaving South 8th-st., Williamsburg, at 8:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
D. S. S. SAMMIS, Proprietor.

AT PLEASANT VALLEY, N. J.,

Opposite 152d-st., on the banks of the Hudson; unexceptionable situation, good accommodations, moderate prices; boating and bathing; steamer leaves Spring and 24th sts. 10, 2, 5:10, and 7 o'clock. Apply to Mrs. GUILD, Pleasant Valley, or address, care of H. Winans, No. 529 6th-av.

MONTONESE HOUSE,
BRANFORD, CONN.

This delightful Summer resort, noted for its facilities for bathing and fishing, also its beautiful drives, having been enlarged, will be open June 20. Address WM. BRYAN, Jr.

RIVERSIDE HOUSE,
152d-st., on the Hudson.

The best accommodations at moderate rates.
PAUL & DUNCALF.

LAKE VIEW HOUSE, LAKE HOPATCONG, N. J.—Schooley Mountain range, fifty miles from New-York, via Morris and Essex Railroad; lake thirteen miles long, three miles wide; good boating, fishing, gunning, and splendid beach for bathing, and the Hopatcong iron springs on the premises; houses 1,300 feet above ocean level; no mosquitoes; the steam yacht Stella will connect with 7:15, 12, and 3:20 trains from foot of Barclay-st. WM. WAINWRIGHT, Proprietor.

WOODSBURG PAVILION, WOODSBURG, Long Island.—This magnificent hotel will be opened June 1. Can be reached by South-side or Long Island Railroad. For terms, &c., address
N. P. SEWELL, Proprietor.

NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD Company's Long Branch Excursion House (on the European plan) will open for the reception of guests July 1, 1873.

COUNTRY BOARD.

GOOD BOARD CAN BE OBTAINED AT FAR Rockaway; pleasant location; bathing; adults, $8; children, $4 per week. Address Mrs. THOMAS PEARSALL, Far Rockaway, Long Island.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A SUITE OF ROOMS, THE ENTIRE second floor, with board, to a family of adults, in a first-class house, with small family; best of references. Apply at No. 58 West 19th-st.

TO RENT—WITHOUT BOARD, NEWLY AND handsomely furnished rooms for gentlemen, with all modern improvements, in a small private family. Apply at No. 38 West 21st-st.; references exchanged.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV., WITH board, handsome rooms en suite or singly; house and table first-class; transient parties taken at Summer prices.

NO. 13 PARK-AV.—DESIRABLE LARGE ROOM with board; also large hall-room with board. Reference exchanged.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR SEA-WALLS

DREDGING IN BOSTON HARBOR, FILLING A PARCEL OF SOUTH BOSTON FLATS, AND FOR THE PURCHASE OF SUCH PARCEL.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS,
OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF HARBOR COMMISSIONERS,
No. 8 PEMBERTON-SQUARE, BOSTON, July 17, 1873.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until WEDNESDAY, Aug. 20, 1873, at 12 o'clock noon, for inclosing with sea-walls and filling a parcel of the Commonwealth's flats in South Boston, situated at the junction of the main and Fort Point Channels, in Boston Harbor, bounded south-west by flats of the Boston Wharf Company, and south-east by flats sold to the Boston and Albany Railroad Company, and containing about 1,000,000 square feet, more or less, as follows:

1. For about 700 lineal feet of light sea-wall on Fort Point Channel.
2. For about 1,300 feet of heavy sea-wall on Fort Point Channel and the main channel.
3. For filling said parcel to grade 13, with material dredged by the contractor from the mouth of Fort Point Channel and from a portion of Boston Harbor, which is to be dredged uniformly to a depth of twenty-three feet at mean low water.
4. For filling said parcel with good clean gravel from grade 13 to grade 16.
5. For the whole work of building said sea-walls and filling said parcel, as aforesaid, on or before Oct. 1, 1876.

The above work must be done according to plans and specifications to be seen or furnished at this office between the hours of 9 o'clock in the forenoon and 12 o'clock noon.

The contractor will be required to give a satisfactory guarantee that he will execute a contract according to his proposals, and to give satisfactory bonds for the faithful performance of his contract.

The Legislature of Massachusetts has appropriated four hundred thousand dollars toward the above specified sea-walls and filling, but no contract will be made binding the Commonwealth for any more of said work than can be paid for by appropriations of the Legislature, under the laws of the Commonwealth.

PROPOSALS FOR PURCHASE.

Sealed proposals will be also received as aforesaid for the purchase of the whole or any portion of said parcel of flats for cash, the purchaser to build said sea-walls and do said filling according to said plans and specifications, and to perform all the obligations of the Commonwealth to the City of Boston in relation to said parcel under the indenture of four parts made between the said Commonwealth, the Boston and Albany Railroad Company, the Boston Wharf Company, and the City of Boston, dated June 23, 1873.

The right to reject any and all proposals is reserved by the Board of Harbor Commissioners, and their acceptance is subject to the approval of the Governor and Council.

Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals in relation to the South Boston Flats," sealed up and directed to the Chairman of the Board.

For the Board of Harbor Commissioners,
JOSIAH QUINCY, Chairman.

PROPOSALS FOR HEAD-STONES FOR NATIONAL MILITARY CEMETERIES.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, June 27, 1873.

Proposals are invited for furnishing head-stones for the National Military Cemeteries, as prescribed by the law of 3d March, 1873, of which the following is an extract:

* * * * * * *

Provided, that the head-stones required by an act entitled "an act to establish and protect National Cemeteries," approved Feb. 22, 1867, and the act amendatory thereof, approved June 8, 1872, shall be of durable stone, and of such design and weight as shall keep them in place when set, and the contract for supplying the same shall be awarded by the Secretary of War, after sixty days' advertisement in ten newspapers of general circulation, to some responsible person or persons whose samples and bids shall in the greatest measure combine the elements of durability, decency, and cheapness; and the sum of $1,000,000 is hereby appropriated for said purpose out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated; and the Secretary of War shall first determine for the various cemeteries the size and model for such head-stones, and the standards of quality and color of the stone to be used, and bids shall be made and decided with reference thereto; and contracts may be made for separate quantities of such head-stones; and the contracts made under this act shall provide for furnishing and setting all the said head-stones, and shall not in the aggregate exceed the sum hereby appropriated.

* * * * * * *

The total number to be furnished is estimated at 253,088. For the known, 147,694; for the unknown, 105,394.

Specifications, describing in detail the standard fixed by the Secretary of War, can be had on application by letter to this office, where also a specimen will be placed on exhibition within a few days.

The proposals should be in sealed envelopes, marked "Proposals for Head-stones for National Military Cemeteries," and addressed to the Quartermaster General of the Army, in whose office they will be opened, in the presence of bidders, on Saturday, September 6, 1873, commencing at 11 o'clock, A. M.

By order of the Secretary of War,
M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster General, Brevet Maj. Gen. U. S. A.

PROPOSALS FOR GRANITE AND LIMESTONE East River Bridge.—Sealed proposals will be received until Aug. 7, 1873, at noon, for the delivery of 125 cubic yards of cut granite face stone, and 8,850 cubic yards of face stone and backing, either granite or limestone, all required during the present year for the Brooklyn anchorage East River Bridge. Plans and specifications can be seen at the engineer's office. Address NEW-YORK BRIDGE COMPANY, Brooklyn, N. Y.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF ENGINEER OF THE D., L. & W. R. R. COMPANY,
HOBOKEN, N. J., Aug. 1, 1873.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until the 15th inst. for the construction of a tunnel, and its approaches, through Bergen Hill. The specification and drawings can be seen at this office at any time after TUESDAY, the 5th inst.
JAMES ARCHBALD, Chief Engineer.

AMUSEMENTS.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.

PROPRIETOR..........MR. SHERIDAN SHOOK
MANAGER..........MR. A. M. PALMER

RETURN OF THE VOKES,

JESSIE, VICTORIA, ROSINA, VICTORIA, JESSIE,
FRED., FRED.,
FAWDON, FAWDON.

This house will reopen for a continuation of the Summer Season

MONDAY EVENING, AUG. 11,

On which occasion the wonderful

FUN IN A FOG.

VOKES FAMILY

FUN IN A FOG.

Will appear, for the first time in New-York, in their new and delightful specialty entitled

FUN IN A FOG.

For this piece a new and exquisite scene has been painted by Mr. R. Marston.

To be preceded by the charming two-act drama by J. P. Wooler, entitled

OLD PHIL'S BIRTHDAY.

Characters by MISSES LULU PRIOR and META BARTLETT, and MESSRS. F. MACKAY, C. P. DE GROAT, CLAUD BURROUGHS, JOHN BURNETT, and W. S. QUIGLEY.

BOX-SHEET OPEN ON AND AFTER WEDNESDAY, AUG. 6.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

AUGUSTIN DALY..........Sole Lessee and Manager

WILL OPEN

For the Regular Fall and Winter Season with a MAGNIFICENT STAR COMPANY on

TUESDAY NIGHT, AUG. 19,

with the production in costly and magnificent style of SHAKESPEARE'S FAIRY SPECTACLE,

A
MIDSUMMER
NIGHT'S
DREAM ! ! !

Box office opens Wednesday, Aug. 13, 1873, at 8 A. M.

WALLACK'S.

Engagement of
Mr.
DION BOUCICAULT.
This eminent comedian
will appear EVERY NIGHT
in his grand emotional play,
in five acts,
MIMI,

in which Miss Effie Germon, Mrs. F. Foster, Miss M. Wells, Miss Vandyke, Mr. W. H. Crisp, Mr. E. Lamb, Mr. B. T. Ringgold, Mr. J. Howson, Mr. Bradley will appear.

The part of
MIMI
by
Miss KATHARINE ROGERS.

First MIMI MATINEE, Aug. 9.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. FRANK EVANS.

MONDAY, AUG. 4, 1873.

EVERY AFTERNOON AT 2. EVERY EVENING AT 8.

First time of the young American comedian
MR. FRANK EVANS,
in C. Morton's new and interesting drama, entitled
THREE YEARS IN A MAN-TRAP,
THREE YEARS IN A MAN-TRAP,
with the advantage of a superior cast.
NEW SCENERY, PROPERTIES, and EFFECTS.
MONDAY AFTERNOON, Aug. 11.—Mr. E. T. STETSON.
MONDAY EVE'G, Aug. 11.—Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Albaugh.

JONES' WOOD PARK.

SUNDAY, AUG. 3, 1873.

ELEVENTH GRAND SACRED CONCERT

By the unrivaled

NINTH REGIMENT BAND.

D. L. DOWNING..........Musical Director.

Admission, 25 cents for gentleman and lady.

Concert commences at 3 P. M.

A GRAND SACRED CONCERT EVERY SUNDAY.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.

THEO. THOMAS'
UNEQUALED SUMMER NIGHTS' CONCERTS,
THIS (SUNDAY) EVENING, Aug. 3,
TWELFTH GRAND SUNDAY CONCERT.
Admission, 50 cents; packages of twelve tickets, $4.
EVERY THURSDAY—GRAND EXTRA CONCERT.

MRS. JARLEY'S HUMOROUS EXHIBITION of Wax-works and Old Folks' Concert, TUESDAY EVENING, Aug. 6, First Baptist Church, 125th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. Ladies, have your large buttons sewed on strong, for you will laugh in the superlative degree.

LOAN OFFICES.

NO. 1,267 BROADWAY, OVER HERALD Branch, Room B.—Parlor for ladies. Branch No. 1,207 Broadway. Money loaned on diamonds, watches, jewelry, &c. Same bought and sold. LINDO BROS.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A CHECK DRAWN BY THE BRICKlayers' Co-operative Building Association on the West Side Bank, and certified by said bank for $2,000, dated July 31, payable to order of H. G. Schmidt & Co. All persons are cautioned against negotiating said check as payment thereof has been stopped.

PROPOSALS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR,
WASHINGTON, June 21, 1873.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the bureau until 12 o'clock noon, Aug. 7, 1873, for the construction, including all the materials except the live-oak timber, of the hull of a steam sloop-of-war of about 640 tons measurement, complete for sea service. Plans and specifications in detail for the hull, showing the work to be done, may be seen and examined at this bureau, and at the Commandant's Office, at the navy-yards at Philadelphia, Brooklyn, Charlestown, and Kittery, on and after the 8th of July next.

The hull must be completed in all respects according to the contract and specifications; the materials must be of the best quality, and the work must be done in the best manner, and the vessel be delivered at such navy-yard on the Atlantic coast as the Department may direct, in eight months from the date and signing of the contract.

Payments will be made as the work progresses in proportionate amounts, reserving the usual percentage until the final completion and acceptance of the vessel.

The bids must be accompanied with the guarantee required by law, that if the contract is awarded it will be promptly executed, and the names of the parties who are to become the sureties to the amount of the face of the contract will also be stated.

The Department reserves the right to accept or reject any or all bids which, in its opinion, are not to the public interest.

Bids will only be accepted from parties who are known to be ship-builders, and to have the necessary facilities for doing the work.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY,
WEST POINT, N. Y., Aug. 1, 1873.

WRITTEN PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED until Sept. 1, 1873, for the delivery on the north wharf, at West Point, of the following quantities of coal of the best quality:

FOR SUPPLY OF QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.
800 tons (2,240 pounds per ton) stove size, Pittston.
700 tons (2,240 pounds per ton) egg size, Lackawanna.
FOR SUPPLY OF UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY.
500 tons (2,240 pounds per ton) egg size, Lackawanna.
100 tons (2,240 pounds per ton) stove size, Lackawanna.
100 tons (2,240 pounds per ton) chestnut size, Lackawanna.

Name of coal and price of each kind stated separately.

The coal must be delivered between the 10th day of September and the 20th day of October next.

Facilities (not including men) for unloading will be furnished.

Proposals to be addressed to J. M. MARSHALL,
First Lieutenant Fourth Artillery, Quartermaster Military Academy.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Trustees of the Nineteenth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until MONDAY, the 11th day of August, 1873, and until 3 o'clock P. M. on said day, for fitting up and furnishing, for school purposes, the premises Nos. 789 and 791 3d-av., between 48th and 49th sts.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand-st., third floor.

Two approved, responsible sureties will be required from the successful bidder. Proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered.
FERD. T. HOPKINS,
RICHARD KELLY,
JULIUS KATZENBERG,
JOHN J. MACKLIN,
JONATHAN O. ALSTON,
Board of School Trustees Nineteenth Ward.
Dated NEW-YORK, July 24, 1873.

PROPOSALS FOR FURNISHING GRANITE stones to build sixteen (16) arches, (more or less,) of New Pier, No. 1 North River.

Sealed proposals for this work will be received at the office of the Department of Docks, until 12 o'clock, noon, of FRIDAY, Aug. 15, 1873, at which time the bids will be publicly opened and read.

The engineer's estimate of the material to be furnished is as follows:

640 Voussoirs, or arch stones, averaging from 6 to 16 cubic feet each. Total..........6,298.24 cubic feet.
483 Spandrel Stones, averaging from 3 to 23 cubic feet each. Total 8,810.56 cubic feet.
64 stones furnished in the rough...4,046.60 cubic feet.

The time allowed for the fulfillment of the contract is to the 1st day of December, 1873.

Blank forms of proposals and plans of the proposed work can be obtained by application at the office of the department.

For further particulars see *City Record.*

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK,
CASTLE GARDEN, NEW-YORK, July 31, 1873.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLYING THE State Emigrant Institutions on Ward's Island with MEAT will be received at Castle Garden until 12 o'clock M. on MONDAY, Aug. 11.

Specifications showing the description of meat to be estimated for may be had, and a statement of the quantities used during the past year may be seen on application to the Secretary at Castle Garden.

Proposals will be addressed to the "Board of Commissioners of Emigration," Castle Garden, New-York.

The board reserve the right to reject any and all proposals if not deemed for the interest of the Commission.
E. D. WEBSTER, Secretary.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS, and blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Account-books made to any pattern.

THE SEVENTH EXCURSION.

THE FOURTH WARD CHILDREN.

OVER 1,400 BOYS AND GIRLS HAVE A DELIGHTFUL HOLIDAY—A COOL SAIL ON A HOT DAY.

There were 1,438 children from the Fourth Ward at the seventh or "Stock Exchange Excursion" to Oriental Grove, given yesterday under the management of THE TIMES. It was a very pleasant one, and the class of children who went needed the fresh air they enjoyed as much as any in the City. They were from Double-alley, Cherry, Water, Oak, Oliver, and James streets, and the tenement lanes and by-ways intersecting them. Poor, half-clad, and needy, they were sorely in want of some healthful recreation to counteract the evil effects of the wretched atmosphere they usually breathe.

At an early hour in the morning, Capt. Chas. Ulmann, of the Fourth Precinct, assembled the children at the station-house in Oak-street. All the ward seemed to have turned out, and the sidewalks were lined long before 7 A. M. with the mothers, fathers, and larger sisters and brothers of the lucky little ones about to leave the miserable quarters in which they live for one day at least. There was quite a feverish excitement manifested in the neighborhood when Mr. Stigler's Governor's Island Band appeared before the station-house, and began to play some lively popular airs with which the inhabitants of this district were most familiar. Dozens of the children cleanly washed though dressed in rags, hurried off to the dock at the foot of Dover-street, where they had learned the barge was to take them on board. With no small difficulty the officers stationed at this point succeeded in persuading them to return to Oak-street and join in the main body forming under the immediate supervision of Mr. Williams, aided by Capt. Ulmann, Mr. O'Connor of the Newsboys' Lodging-house, and one or two other gentlemen who have been acting on the committee.

The officers of the precinct had as much as they could do to keep within proper bounds the delighted little creatures. Accompanying the picnickers were Sergeants Thompson and Brooks, Officers Musgrave, Crowley, Christopher, Kiernan, Barber, O'Toole, Meyers, Van Buskirk, Sterritt, and Sullivan, from the Fourth Precinct, with Roundsman Meade, and Officers Bendon, Hunt, and Fisher, of the City Hall Police.

At 7:30 all was in readiness, and soon after the order to march was given, when the column, headed by the band, started down Oak-street to Pearl, and through it to Dover-street, along which it passed to the dock. There was quite a commotion in these thoroughfares as the procession went through them, and people waved their hands and wished the excursionists a pleasant trip and safe return. The work of embarkation was successfully and rapidly gotten through. Amid the laughingly-uttered hurrahs of those on the shore the barge shoved off and was towed up the river to the foot of Eighth-street. On the way, the Brooklyn ferry-boats, laden with people coming to their work in the City, saluted, and were cheered in return by the children, who paused during their boisterous games to recognize their well-wishers.

When the boat arrived at the Eighth-street pier, the dock was seen to be thronged by a large number of youngsters from that neighborhood. They had been furnished with tickets, and, dressed in their best, were anxiously awaiting the barge's coming. They were got on board without much delay, and in a few minutes were on their way up the Sound to Oriental Grove. Scarcely a steamer was allowed to go by without a hearty cheer, indicative of the delight experienced by the young excursionists. The Island institutions, close to which the barge passed, were vociferously hailed again and again. And the boys and girls waved their hats, caps, jackets, and shawls to the inmates, who as cordially returned the compliment. But the band began to play the quickest and best-known dances, through which the children threaded merrily on the lower deck. The boys above had other and to them more interesting games. Their jumping and gamboling were heard overhead, and it was not so easy to attract their attention until the drummer beat a quickstep and the manager announced the glad tidings that "breakfast was ready." The girls had already eaten theirs, and soon the boys were in the same condition.

But the Grove was reached early in the forenoon, and the gangways were rigged with their barriers, preparatory to making a landing. The girls and small boys were first, getting their sandwiches as they left the barge. In a few moments the 1,428 were on the beach, and being separated by the manager—the boys from the girls—were allowed to go in bathing. The boys were overboard in a twinkling, and such ducking, diving, leaping, taking headers, and screaming, are not often heard, even in this vicinity of children's excursions.

It was noticeable that the great majority of the girls preferred sauntering into the woods, among the underbrush and ground vines, in quest of curious herbs, wild flowers, and rare-hued leaves. These they carefully bound together and brought home with them in the evening. The strains of the band on the platform under the trees drew many away from the woods and water to witness Mr. Punch's exploits as a husband, boarding-house keeper, and hangman. Dancing followed, but was rather abruptly terminated by the shrill tug whistle recalling them to the barge. Pell mell to the gateway leading to the wharf rushed all to find the first drops of what turned out to be a very heavy shower falling. The re-embarkation was very skilfully managed, and the children were safely under cover on board the vessel in time to escape a wetting. They were able to laugh at the officers scampering through the woods which they had been searching for stragglers, to save their jackets. They got them wet, however.

At 3 P. M. the barge left Oriental Grove, and slowly headed for New-York. There was a good strong breeze blowing, and taking advantage of it were many yachts and schooners bound up the Sound. Most of these dipped their colors, and the people on board got into the rigging and cheered the passing barge. The yacht Brooklyn and another of the Atlantic squadron fired their guns and lowered their colors. The Sound steamers—the C. H. Northam, America, Nellie White and others—blew their whistles and otherwise hailed the barge as they went by. The afternoon was delightfully cool, and the girls and boys danced, sang, marched in fours, played their childish games and amused themselves to their hearts' content. The homeward trip was, as usual, the shortest to the little ones, and as they were passing the islands, the throngs of Summer evenings sybarites in East River Parks showed plainly that they could read the inscription on the barge's side, and fully understood its purport. It was with loudly-expressed feelings of regret that the children saw the barge sheer into the dock at the foot of East Eighth-street, to land those whom it had taken from that point. The rest, bound for the Fourth Ward, determined to make the most of the few minutes left them for further enjoyment, and were literally beside themselves with pleasurable excitement. But this, alas! had to end at Dover-street dock, alongside of which the Chicago swung at 6 o'clock.

The children were landed carefully and formed with the band ahead. As each little person stepped ashore he and she earnestly requested permission to go upon another picnic whenever one occurred, and told their friends waiting on the pier for them that they had had "a bully time." The column was quickly formed, got in motion, headed by the band, and marched to the station-house, along the same streets through which it had come in the morning. The waysides were packed with people, and the procession was closely followed by hundreds desirous of hearing all about the day's excursion. The reports were of the most gratifying nature, and made those feel badly who were unable to join in the morning. Opposite the Oak-street Station-house the street was literally crammed with the residents of the ward, who bid a loud and hearty adieu to the managers of the seventh TIMES excursion, which all declared to have been a grand success.

There was only one case of illness, that of Officer Sullivan, who had a slight attack of cholera morbus, from which he recovered under immediate treatment by Dr. McNair and other members of the medical staff, Drs. W. F. Thoms and E. Dennison. No other casualty occurred, and all the children went ashore in better health than they were in when they embarked in the morning.

The following were the expenses for the excursion of yesterday:

Barge, tug, and boat	$130 00
Extra boat	5 00
3,000 French rolls	30 00
1,500 sponge-cakes	45 00
282 loaves of bread	28 20
95 pounds corned-beef	17 50
156 pounds ham	28 08
54 pounds tongue	11 34
55 pounds butter	18 15
Sugar	23 00
Band	65 00
Punch and Judy	10 00
Steward's stores	16 20
Repairs	9 00
240 quarts ice-cream	84 00
300 quarts milk	18 00
1,500 pounds ice	3 00
Citric acid	6 00
Lemons and limes	14 50
Printing	13 50
Cartage	5 85
Steward and waiters	35 00
Extra help	5 50
Medical stores	2 80
Coffee	2 04
Wharfage	2 00
Petty cash	15 10
Total	$643 76

This makes the pro rata expense for each child taken on the picnic about 44¾ cents.

FULTON MARKET.

DEMOLITION OF THE SIDEWALK BOOTHS—THE WORK QUIETLY ACCOMPLISHED.

Frequenters of the democratic restaurants which have so long stood upon the sidewalks round Fulton Market will miss those time-honored resorts. No more will the steam of boiling coffee issue from the open fronts and windows of the booths. The voice of the vender will no longer waken sleeping echoes in the dim recesses of the market at early morning with the hoarse cries peculiar to the craft. The sidewalk men must have had for some time a sort of premonition of their fate, for they have worn a less bold and defiant air of late and their cries have been given in subdued tones. These sidewalk restaurants and the neighboring fruit stands, where dismembered melons were sold for five cents a slice and apples and peaches for a cent apiece, will perhaps be missed by those to whom the cost of meals is a more important consideration than the equipage of the festive board, and also by the epicurean small boy who recklessly tempts the cholera fiend to lay hold of him by perilous dallying with green and stale fruit. People who have a regard for their health and who selfishly insist that other people's health shall be taken care of, so that their own may not in any way be endangered, rejoice over the sweeping away of every vestige of these cholera nest eggs as they, with grim facetiousness, term them.

From $15 to $25 per week was the rent obtained for stands, according to the value of their location. Some of the proprietors have from time to time bought stalls from their neighbors, and have come to be known as speculators in this abnormal real estate. Like the railroad and stock speculators of Wall-street, they had a keen eye for every chance, and have in past years indulged in bulling and bearing the market in sidewalk stands by rumors of extra privileges to be granted by the reigning political power, and by threatened raids of the health authorities.

The stands which stood around the market, as counted yesterday, numbered four oyster booths on Beekman-street, eighteen for various merchandise on South-street, and thirteen on Fulton-street. Estimating them nominally at an average valuation to those who have claimed a right of legal ownership at $2,000 each, the sum total of their value foots up to $70,000. When it is considered what a great eyesore is obliterated, how much is gained by the freedom of the sidewalks for the immense throngs which have so long been forced to crowd uncomfortably through this important outlet from the City, and the great sanitary advantages to the market and the community at large, the total money loss by the destruction of the stands dwindles into insignificance in comparison. Up to noon yesterday, the time set by the Health Board for the removal of the stands, there was a feeling of feverish anticipation on the part of the stand-holders. Rocky Moore was present, it was rumored, at the head of a body of roughs, wishing, if not contemplating, resistance to the fiat of the Health Board. The truth of the story could not be established, although there were mutterings of indignation against the authorities. The South-street stand-holders had in many instances a few of their friends with them, for the purpose, it was said, of acting as witnesses to their forcible eviction and the destruction of their property, and to testify to what they have seen when the threatened suits for damages are brought against the City.

Although in the estimate given above the value of the stands has been averaged at $2,000 each, some were held to be worth from $6,000 to $7,000. The rent of all the stands on the sidewalk and the stores in the basement of the market, are higher than elsewhere, Mr. Joe Johnson, for example, paying $4,800 per year for a basement, corner of South and Fulton streets. Some of the stands on the South-street sidewalk have stood there for over thirty years, and others on Fulton-street for nearly twenty years.

The stand-holders on the South-street sidewalk are principally new beginners, and have lost everything they possessed. Many of them seemed resigned to their fate, yesterday, and several admitted that their removal was a good measure for the City, although they argued that nobody should have been permitted to build stands in the streets in the first place. The stand-holders in the market were loth to express any opinion, though several of the most prominent said that they believed the removal of the booths would benefit their business.

Before night most of the stalls were leveled and the old lumber carted away. The Board of Health postponed its descent until about midnight, and then the laborers, under strong police protection, began the work of destruction with axes and saws.

The débris was carted away to the Corporation-yard, and left to the care of the Superintendent of Incumbrances. The rats, which have been long sheltered under the booths, and who have fattened upon the accumulated garbage beneath them, were completely routed and forced to take refuge in other parts of the market, and the sidewalks, gutters, and streets around the rickety old building were laid bare for the manipulations of a street-cleaning squad.

MILITARY GOSSIP.

The Eighth, Col. Scott, will attend the great shooting festival at Union Hill, N. J., on the 19th inst. The regimental line will be formed at 8 A. M.

The First Brigade court-martial ordered for the trial of several officers of the Sixty-ninth Infantry for dereliction of duty, &c., has found Capt. Michael Brennan, of Company A, guilty, and fined him $10; Capt. M. McDonnell, of Company H, guilty, fined $20; Capt. D. Brown, of Company I, guilty, fined $90; Lieut. Joseph Allen, of Company G, not guilty. These officers are placed under arrest for failing to forward their returns and general neglect of headquarter business.

Col. F. W. Sterry, of the Sixth Infantry, N. G., S. N. Y., left for Europe last Wednesday morning, in the steam-ship Russia. Lieut. Col. William E. Van Wyck, Major William H. King, and the staff and line officers of the regiment, chartered the steamer William Fletcher and escorted the Colonel as far as Sandy Hook. The Fletcher was gaily decked, streamers flying in all directions, with the regimental band playing the national airs as the Russia left the wharf. On the return from Sandy Hook the Fletcher stopped at Coney Island, where the officers, their ladies and guests indulged in a bath, after which a collation and champagne were served on board the steamer, which then sailed to Fort Hamilton, where the party was received by Capt. Loraine, and escorted through the Fort. Governor's Island was viewed under the guidance of Quartermaster Rutherford, and the City was reached at 6 P. M. The trip was thoroughly enjoyed by the entire party, who separated wishing the Colonel "*Bon voyage.*"

The Thirty-second Regiment, Col. Henry Edward Roehr, concluded at its regular meeting to parade for target practice at the Myrtle-avenue Park on the 27th inst. A committee consisting of Capt. Louis Bossert, Capt. John Kissel, Lieut. Abram Plout, Lieut. John A. Dillemier and Adjutant Fred. J. Karcher was appointed to arrange the preliminaries. It was originally intended to go to Creedmoor, but on account of the distance to that place, the idea was abandoned. The shooting in the park will, however, be on the Creedmoor plan. A picnic will be enjoyed at the same time. Company B, of the Thirty-second, paraded on Thursday in mufti for rifle practice in the park.

Col. Henry Brinker has been elected Brigadier General of the Twenty-fifth Brigade.

The eighth annual reunion of the Association of the Thirty-fourth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers will be held at Springfield on Friday, 15th inst.

The second annual rifle competition of the Winchester Rifle Club will take place at Miller's Garden, New-Haven, 6th inst. All marksmen are invited to attend.

THE WEATHER FOR THE WEEK.

The following is an abstract of the Central Park Meteorological report for the week ending at 1 P. M. yesterday: Barometer—Mean, 30.077 inches; maximum at 9 A. M. July 28, 30.184 inches; minimum at 5 P. M. July 29, 29.958 inches; range, .226 inch. Thermometer—Mean, 78.2°; maximum at 5 P. M. July 30, 89°; minimum at 6 A. M. July 30, 69°; range, 20°. Remarks—July 26, rain from 9:30 P. M. to 12 P. M.; amount of water, .07 inch; July 27, rain from 0h. 0m. A. M. to 7 P. M.; amount of water, 1.36 inch; July 29, rain from 10:40 A. M. to 11:15 P. M.; amount of water, .52 inch; Aug. 1, rain from 4:10 A. M. to 5 A. M.; amount of water, .01 inch; Aug. 1, rain from 9:30 P. M. to 9:40 P. M.; amount of water, .02 inch; total amount of water for week, 1.98 inches. Distance traveled by the wind during the week, 767 miles.

THE STREET PAVEMENTS.

COMMUNICATION FROM COMMISSIONER VAN NORT TO MAYOR HAVEMEYER.

Commissioner Van Nort, of the Department of Public Works, has written the following communication to the Mayor, in relation to proposals submitted to his Honor, by Mr. Robert Jardine for repairing the street pavements of this City:

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS,
COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, ROOM 19, CITY HALL,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 2, 1873.

Hon. Wm. F. Havemeyer, Mayor of the City of New-York:

SIR: The communications of Mr. Robert Jardine addressed to your Honor, dated respectively July 12 and 28, the former as to repairing the pavements of the City, and the latter as to repaving the City, including the substitution of Belgian blocks for wooden pavements, and which were transmitted by your Honor to this department on July 29 last, received my immediate attention.

Upon receipt of Mr. Jardine's proposals I at once requested him to meet me in reference thereto. He accordingly called here, and having gone fully into the matter with him, I regret to say that I found he had undertaken to deal with a subject about which he knew comparatively little. His information as to the work required to be performed was of the most meagre character. His "careful and thorough examination" consisted of walks through a portion of some of the streets and avenues. The work required—to put the pavements of the City into a proper or even passable state of repairs—Mr. Jardine is not in a position to execute, and although allowed by me time to furnish security for the execution of the work, he has failed to again meet me or communicate with me on the subject. At this I am not surprised, considering the facts which have come to my knowledge. As you are aware, the charter provides, section 99, "No bid shall be accepted from or contract awarded to any person who is in arrears to the Corporation upon debt or contract, or who is a defaulter as surety or otherwise upon any obligation to the Corporation." The records of this department show the following facts:

1. At a meeting of the Croton Aqueduct Board, held June 24, 1868, the following preamble and resolution were adopted:

Whereas, Robert Jardine, contractor for the paving of West-street, from Chambers to Watts-street, has wilfully neglected to comply with a notice from this board, served upon him on the 29th day of May last, by not taking up and relaying in a proper manner such parts of said pavement as were laid by him under his special agreement dated Dec. 31, 1867; therefore,

Resolved, That this board will, under and in pursuance of the authority granted to them by said agreement, immediately purchase such material, and employ such laborers and other persons, as may be necessary for and in the prosecution of the work so neglected by said Jardine.

2. Mr. Jardine was declared to be a defaulter upon another contract, as shown by the following communication:

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT,
NEW-YORK, June 24, 1868.

To Robert Jardine, Contractor:

SIR: Please to take notice that the Croton Aqueduct Board are of the opinion, and do hereby certify, that the work under your contract for the paving of the Second-avenue from Sixty-first to Eighty-sixth-street has been unnecessarily delayed; that you have wilfully violated the provisions of said contract, and that you are executing the same in bad faith, and that said board, for said reasons, have this day declared said contract to be annulled. You are further notified and hereby directed to immediately discontinue all work under said contract.

Yours, &c.,
THOMAS STEPHENS,
ROBERT L. DARRAGH,
GEORGE S. GREENE,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

3. Because of Mr. Jardine's default, as above, the Controller refused to approve his sureties for the execution of another contract, when he was the lowest bidder, as shown by the following:

CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, July 13, 1870.

To the Commissioner of Public Works:

I herewith return bid of Robt. Jardine for paving Forty-second-street with stone blocks from Tenth-avenue to the Hudson River, without my approval to the sureties thereto, for the reason that Mr. Jardine is in default on previous contracts with the Corporation. Yours, &c.,

RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Controller.

I also find that on Oct. 19, 1871, the Department of Parks agreed with Mr. Jardine and issued an order to him for filling Manhattan-square, and that on May 31, 1872, this order was canceled in consequence of Jardine failing to do the work. There are judgments docketed against Mr. Jardine, amounting to several thousand dollars, which he has for years failed to pay.

These facts will, I have no doubt, satisfy your Honor that, even if the law permitted, Mr. Jardine is not a proper person with whom to contract for the repairing of the City pavements. I regret this, for, upon reading the notice in THE TIMES of July 29, as to the proposal received by your Honor from a "responsible contractor," I was in hope that relief as to this matter, although unexpected, was at last received. In this, however, I am disappointed. The matter, therefore, must be otherwise dealt with, and the responsibility for the failure to deal with it must rest with those who are alone to blame for the delay.

The following statement may be accepted by your Honor as a fair approximate estimate of the expense of repairing the pavements:

Length of wooden pavements, 20.85 miles; area of wooden pavements, 491,688 square yards, which, if executed with ordinary, not prepared, wood, will cost about $3 per square yard	$57,453 00
Length of concrete pavements, 0.90 miles; area of concrete pavements, 23,792 yards; repairs required, one-half total area, or 11,896 yards, at $1	11,896 00
Length of concrete over cobble-stone, 3.62 miles; approximate area, 76,000 square yards; repairs required, one-fifth of total area, or 15,200 square yards, at 50 cents	7,600 00
Length of Belgian pavements, &c., 139.12 miles; approximate area, 3,200,000 square yards; repairs required, one-tenth of total area, or 320,000 square yards, at 50 cents	160,000 00
Length of cobble-stone pavement, 86.60 miles; approximate area, 1,860,000 square yards; repairs required, one-half of total area, or 930,000 square yards, at 25 cents	232,500 00
Total	$469,449 00

It was only the most needful parts of this work that I contemplated to have executed this year, and accordingly the appropriations I asked for in my revised estimate for the work were:

For repairs to wooden and concrete pavements	$60,000
For repairs to stone pavements	100,000
Total	$160,000

As explained in my communication to your Honor of July 23 last, the Controller, without in any way communicating with me on the subject, and in total ignorance, as he was then, and still is, as to the wants of the City in reference to the repairs of pavements, took upon himself in the most arbitrary manner to reduce my estimates for repairs for wooden and concrete pavements to $30,000, and for repairs to stone pavements to $90,000; total, $120,000; and in this reduced form to submit the estimates to the Board of Apportionment for its approval. I have already, in the communication last referred to, informed your Honor that for the sum so appropriated the wooden and concrete pavements cannot be repaired so as to remove the well-grounded complaints that they are in a condition dangerous to life and property.

There is no use, therefore, in the Controller resorting to any further subterfuge in this matter. It was his duty to have submitted to the board estimates of this department, and if any information was required by the board in reference thereto, it was not his place, but the province of this department, to have furnished the same. And, now that his "responsible contractor" has turned out a failure, I trust that your Honor will be able so to arrange, that the appropriation for the repairs on the wooden and concrete pavements will be increased to a sum sufficient to enable this department to have the work so urgently required completed without any further delay.

As to some of the other appropriations made for this department, and the works of the City, recently commented upon by the Controller, I shall ask your Honor's attention in a future communication.

Yours, very respectfully,
GEO. M. VAN NORT,
Commissioner of Public Works.

AN ENORMOUS WOMAN.

Coroner Herrman held an inquest yesterday in the case of Josephine Jamison, a colored woman, who died suddenly on Friday evening, at No. 203 Delancey-street. The deceased woman was a native of Virginia, and, although but twenty-five years of age, had attained enormous proportions, and weighed nearly 500 pounds. She had been suffering from asthma for a long time past, and her death was due to this disease, aggravated by the great accumulation of adipose matter about the lungs and heart. After death her relatives were compelled to have an immense wooden box made to contain her remains, and as the box was too large to be carried up-stairs, it was placed in the back yard, and the body, after being prepared for burial, was carried down-stairs and placed in it. After the box was closed it was found necessary, in order to carry it out into the street, to tear down a portion of the rear fence. The funeral service will be held to-day at the Attorney-street Church.

A STRANGE SUICIDE.

Coroner Herrman was notified yesterday to hold an inquest in the case of John Kissell, a German, who cut his throat with a carving knife at his residence, No. 56 Forsyth-street on Friday evening. It appears that Kissell who had been suffering from delirium tremens for some time, was sitting at the table in his apartments having supper with his family, when one of his children asked for some sausage which was on a shelf in the closet. He stepped on a chair, and was in the act of reaching down the sausage, when he seemed to suddenly change his mind, and drew the carving knife, which he held in his hand across his throat, inflicting a wound from which he died soon after at Bellevue Hospital. The deceased leaves a widow and several children in almost destitute circumstances.

THE BURNED PUBLIC STORES.

The repairing of the public stores in Church-street, which were partially destroyed by the fire of Wednesday night, is being rapidly proceeded with. Large amounts of damaged goods were in process of removal yesterday, and the burned-out floors will be thoroughly cleared of all remaining débris in a few days. As soon as the roof is put on, the warehouse will be ready for the reception of goods as before, and it is expected that this work will be done in about a week. Dr. Ayres, the owner of the building, has written to Collector Arthur, to the effect that no expense is to be spared to speedily repair the place, and has sent on an architect to superintend the work of renovation.

THE BETTS FAILURE.

LIABILITIES AND ASSETS—THE BROOKLYN TRUST COMPANY A CREDITOR.

The failure of Mr. John A. Betts, real estate broker, of Pine-street, New-York, and an operator in Brooklyn property, was generally discussed in financial circles yesterday. The bankruptcy petition was not filed by creditors, but, as stated in yesterday's TIMES, by the bankrupt himself, the immediate cause of failure being inability to take up notes indorsed for the accommodation of the late E. S. Mills, a partner of Betts in certain real estate transactions. The petition filed in the United States Courts contains a list of all debts, with the securities thereon, and a general statement of the petitioner's assets. The liabilities, as shown in the petition, are as follows:

Loans secured by mortgage on Brooklyn property	$502,500
Unsecured debts	84,000
Accommodation paper indorsed	67,812
Total	$654,312

The assets are claimed to amount to $900,000; they include twenty-six houses and twenty-seven lots in the City of Brooklyn, the value of which is set down at $235,000. The personal property is valued at $1,200; debts and claims, $4,100; and two railroad bonds, hereafter specified, deposited with the Trust Company, worth about $1,200. Mr. Betts also claims one-half the net amount to be realized by the sale of five houses on Clinton-street, between Union and Sackett streets, owned jointly by the petitioner and the estate of E. S. Mills.

The Brooklyn Trust Company is a creditor to the amount of $47,000, which is secured by mortgages on real estate claimed to be worth $85,000. A further loan of $1,200 is secured by first mortgage bonds of the central branch of the Union Pacific Railroad, bearing a face value of $1,200, the amount of the loan. The real estate which secures $35,000 of the loan, which was contracted on Feb. 1, 1873, consists of five houses on Wyckoff-street, near sixth-avenue, South Brooklyn. A loan of $12,000 is secured by mortgage on premises in Clinton-street, near Sackett-street. Of the accommodation paper, all the notes, with the exception of $9,000, were indorsed either by Betts for the accommodation of Mills, or by them jointly. The unsecured debts consist chiefly of mechanics' bills for material and work on the houses erected by Mr. Betts. Among his heaviest creditors are Frederick A. Platt, who loaned him $101,000 on mortgages on real estate; C. J. Lowery, $75,000, similarly secured, and E. J. Beach, $21,000, also secured by mortgage.

YACHT RACE AT NEW-ROCHELLE.

On Tuesday the yachts Brooklyn and Maud sailed a match race on Long Island Sound, starting from Premium Point, near New-Rochelle, to a buoy near Fort Schuyler and back and repeating the run to make the assigned distance of twenty miles, in four and a half hours, for a purse of $1,000. Both yachts failed to sail the distance within the prescribed time, and was therefore declared by the judges to be no race. On the other hand, the owners of the yachts contended that the distance from Premium Point was not less than seven miles instead of four, consequently, the entire course sailed over was twenty-eight miles instead of twenty. Under these circumstances it was decided to repeat the race yesterday, changing the starting point to a stake-boat off Bush Rock, in New-Rochelle Harbor, around the buoy off Throgg's Neck and back twice, making a distance well known to be twenty miles. The day and breeze were all that could well be desired for the race. The yachts started as follows, fourteen seconds being allowed the Brooklyn for difference in length of keel: The Brooklyn at 1:59:30, and the Maud at 1:59:44. The Brooklyn kept the lead, and gradually increased the distance between her and the Maud, as follows:

Turned buoy off Fort Schuyler—Brooklyn at 3:10:25; Maud at 3:10:55.

Rounded stake-boat at Back Rock—Brooklyn at 4:16:5; Maud at 4:18:50.

Rounded buoy at Fort Schuyler, second time—Brooklyn at 5:29:42; Maud at 5:41:30.

Arrived at stake-boat—Brooklyn at 6:23:25; Maud at 6:28:42.

The entire distance of ten miles sailed as follows: Brooklyn, 4:23:55; Maud, 4:39:12.

The Brooklyn sailed over the course in six minutes and five seconds under the time prescribed, and the Maud occupied nine minutes and twelve seconds over the time.

The race excited a great deal of interest, and the attendance was quite large. Capt. Ira Smith, the principal owner of the Brooklyn, was heartily congratulated by his friends on his return into New-Rochelle Harbor.

The Brooklyn carried a crew of twelve men and forty-eight bags of sand. The Maud carried a crew of eleven men and forty bags of sand.

It was stated that Mr. G. W. Davids had offered to match the yacht Walter F. Davids with the Brooklyn for a race over the same course. It is very probable that the offer will be accepted, and that the race will come off some time during the present month.

RUSSO-GERMAN EMIGRATION.

The last European steamer which arrived—the Rhine, from Hamburg—brought some families of Russians, who appear to be pioneers of a large emigration to follow. These people are not Russians in the ordinary sense of the word, but naturalized Germans, who come from a Russo-German colony settled near Odessa. It appears that during the reign of Queen Catherine, inducements in the way of cheap lands and chartered rights were offered by her to any Germans willing to emigrate to Russia. A large number of people availed themselves of the offer, and settled near Odessa, forming a colony similar in respect to the rights it enjoyed to the free chartered towns of the Middle Ages. The colonists used their native language, had their own local courts for the trial of minor causes, a criminal and civil code of their own, the right to raise and expend their local taxes, and exemption from military service. They became quite well-to-do; the source of their prosperity being principally the wheat trade the country around Odessa, and indeed all the south-eastern part of Russia, being the best land for wheat-growing in all Europe. It is, indeed, the granary of the Continent. The present Russian Government has shown a desire to abrogate the special privileges enjoyed by the colonists, and especially the exemption from military service. This has had the effect of driving many of the families away; and according to the stories of those recently arrived here, some 2,000 persons are preparing to come to this country. The first of the emigrant families arrived about a week ago, and started for Dakota, where they will settle. The second arrived yesterday, and will follow their compatriots to the same Territory. They bring with them a very handsome little capital, ranging from $5,000 to $10,000 in a family; and according to the reports of the officers, are physically a strong and healthy-looking race.

SMUGGLING ON STEAMERS.

Another was yesterday added to the long list of seizures of smuggled goods made on the Havana line of steamers. Whoever is responsible for the systematic smuggling which is done on this line, certain it is that more seizures are made on these steamers than on any others coming into this port; while the fact that, despite the confiscations which are weekly made, the smuggling goes on as lively as ever, demonstrates that there must be a profit in this illegal traffic sufficient to cover all loss from seizure. In the opinion of the Customs officers not one-fourth of the goods smuggled in are seized by them. Yesterday the officers found twenty-four boxes of cigars and seven reels of cigarettes concealed on board the Havana steam-ship Wilmington, lying at Pier No. 13 North River. They were seized, of course, and taken to the seizure-room. For a wonder, the goods were not hidden in the coal bunkers, which seems to be the favorite place of concealment.

On Friday, Officer Barclay made a seizure on board the White Star steam-ship Adriatic, of thirty-three and one-quarter yards of valuable guipure lace, which a man was carrying off in his hat. His suspicious movements betrayed him, and the officer compelled the individual to perform an involuntary act of politeness, with the result stated.

STATISTICS FOR THE WEEK.

The Police during the past week arrested 1,948 persons. There were reported to the Register of Records during the past week 889 deaths, 475 births, and 96 marriages, being an increase of 29 deaths and a decrease of 29 births and 43 marriages as compared with the preceding week. The deaths in the corresponding week of 1872 numbered 720. Fire Marshal Sheldon reports 24 fires for the week ending at 8 A. M. yesterday, involving a loss of $204,395; insurance, $589,600. The causes of the several fires were as follows: Carelessness in using matches, 5; carelessness of occupant smoking, 2; foul chimney, 4; slacking of lime, 1; malicious mischief, 1; defective flue, 1; not yet ascertained, 3; children playing with matches, 1; carelessness with lamp, 1; fire-works, 1; incendiary, 1; over-heated gas-stove, 1; goods in show-window igniting from gas-light, 1; carelessness with light among combustible material, 1.

PACIFIC MAIL.

On inquiry at the Pacific Mail Company's office yesterday afternoon, it was stated by the officials there that the full amount of the judgment against the company, $130,000, given in the suit against it for arrears of taxes, had been paid. It was expected that the company would give bonds for the amount, and continue the legal contest, but the course referred to seems to have been finally decided on. The defendants in the suit express their opinion very plainly that the judgment was a "snap affair," done for the purpose of depressing the stock. If this be the case, the effort was only partially successful, for though the stock opened low yesterday morning, it rallied during the day and exhibited much strength.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

To-morrow the officers of Hope Lodge No. 244, F. and A. M., will hold a reception at Long Branch. Boats leave foot of Murray-street at 6:45, 9:40 A. M., 4 and 5:15 P. M.

Yesterday Wm. Lyon was arraigned at the Yorkville Police Court on a charge of falsely personating an officer, and committed by Judge Coulter for examination.

The Confidence Base-ball Club of New-Rochelle, played a game with the Star Club, of New-York, at New-Rochelle, yesterday, which resulted in a victory for the New-Rochelle boys by a score of 21 to 7.

Peter Figueras and Antoine Gonzales, Spaniards, were yesterday held by Commissioner White, in $500 bail each, to await the action of the Grand Jury on the charge of selling cigars that had not been properly stamped.

Albert E. Nichols, of Patterson, Putnam County, was held yesterday, by Commissioner Osborn, for examination on the charge of perjury in giving false testimony in the recent bankruptcy proceedings before Register Close.

The steam-ship *Rhein*, which left Bremen on July 19, and Southampton on July 22, reached this port at a late hour on Friday night. Her mail advices, at hand yesterday, are fresher by two days than those previously received.

While Mrs. Foster and Miss Phelps, of No. 37 Fifth-avenue, were riding in a carriage at Fiftieth-street and Fifth-avenue, the team attached to the carriage took fright, and ran away. Both ladies were thrown to the pavement, and severely injured.

The German Fresco Painters' Association gave a Summer-night's festival at Terrace Garden last night, which was largely attended. There was an addition to the festivities in the shape of an entertainment given by a German amateur dramatic club.

Stephen English, of the *Insurance Times*, who was arrested at the suits of F. S. Winston, of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, and George T. Hope, of the Continental Life Insurance Company, for libel, was yesterday discharged on bail in the two cases brought by Winston and one by Hope, bail being fixed at $8,000. J. C. and W. Knoessel became the bondsmen.

Minnie Kochmer, who was committed by Coroner Kessler after an inquest into the cause of the death of Mrs. Pauline Unger on charge of malpractice, was brought before Judge Pratt on habeas corpus yesterday, and an application was made for her release or the reduction of her bail ($2,000.) Assistant District-Attorney Allen replied, and the Court reserved decision.

E. Delafield Smith, Counsel to the Corporation, will apply to the Supreme Court, on Tuesday next, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in relation to the opening and extension of Desbrosses-street, from Hudson to Varick streets, as ordered by an act of the Legislature. By this extension there will be a continuous street from the East to the North Rivers via Grand-street.

Controller Green reports the following amounts paid, yesterday, into the City Treasury: From bond and mortgage and interest, ground, ferry, house, and market cellars rents, and market rents and fees, $12,148 17; arrears of taxes, assessments, water rent, and interest, $5,360 84; assessments for street openings and improvements, and interest, $4,579 47; Croton-water rents and penalties, $3,015 05; licenses and fines, $39; Court costs, $157; total, $25,299 53.

BROOKLYN.

Arrests last week, 555; taxes and assessments collected, $121,895.

Edward Valentine, the three-card monte player of Coney Island, was again arrested yesterday and released on $1,000 bail to appear for trial on Wednesday next. The complainant is Mr. George Arrington, who lost his watch and $5 at cards with Valentine on Sunday last.

LONG ISLAND.

The consecration of the new Episcopal Church at Brentwood, postponed from Saturday last, took place yesterday, Bishop Littlejohn conducting the ceremonies, assisted by several prominent clergymen.

The City Court convenes to-morrow. Among other cases to go before the Grand Jury will be the baby-farming one of Mrs. Scmidt, accused of an attempt to starve a child of Dutchkill, and who was held by the Recorder of Long Island City Friday.

Morris Heck, a German, was lodged in the Suffolk County Jail, at Riverhead, on Friday, charged with brutally assaulting his wife. The parties reside at Brentwood. Upon examination, he pleaded not guilty, but Justice Metcalf, upon a full hearing, sentenced him to six months' imprisonment.

A remarkable escape from death by scalding occurred at Shelter Island on Thursday. A lad named William Dennis, son of Mr. Darius Dennis, accidentally walked into a tank of boiling fish at the factory of Messrs. Horton & Fatham, at Napeague. He was so timely in clambering out, however, that he only sank into the boiling mass to about the knees. He had on a pair of thick woolen pantaloons, which he snatched off immediately upon getting out, but the lower parts of his legs were severely scalded, though he is in a fair way to recover. The escape was wonderful.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

A case of cholera was reported at Pleasantville, on the line of the Harlem Railroad, yesterday. A shoe-maker by the name of Brundage was taken sick in the morning, and died in the course of a few hours.

A number of the leading residents of Bedford Station, at a meeting held, expressed themselves in favor of changing the name of the place to Menets, an Indian name, signifying healthy land or country of beauty.

Frederick Beardman, a mason employed on the enlargement of the county buildings at White Plains, while attempting to pry off a board from the scaffolding, overbalanced himself and fell headlong out of a window, but, by an effort he made during the fall, landed on his feet, thus receiving only slight injuries.

STATEN ISLAND.

To-morrow the Richmond County Lodge, No. 88, order of Odd Fellows, will have their annual excursion to Long Branch by the steamer Fairlight, leaving Elizabethport, N. J., at 7 o'clock; Mariner's Harbor, Staten Island, at 7:15; Elm Park at 7:30; Port Richmond at 7:55; Bergen Point at 8; Factoryville at 8:30; New-Brighton at 8:45, and Quarantine at 9:10.

On Friday evening, 1st inst., the first regular meeting of "The Castleton Association for Legal Protection" was held in the Town Hall of New-Brighton, Mr. G. M. Usher acting Chairman, with the object of providing better protection for the citizens and tax-payers, to lend legal aid to any of its members who desire it, in prosecuting officials for corruption or direlection of duty, and to see that all laws governing the village of New-Brighton and town of Castleton are rigidly enforced.

NEW-JERSEY.

Daniel Sperling was drowned in the Passaic, at Newark, on Friday night, while bathing. Deceased was eighteen years of age.

Henry Pillar, a railroad employe at Elizabeth, laid down on the track to rest, while intoxicated, Friday evening, was run over, and killed.

Contributions amounting to $50 have been collected for the second of the Poor Children's Excursions from Jersey City, on the plan originated by THE TIMES.

John Tupper, a lad living at Guttenberg, ran a meat-hook through the palm of his hand, about a week ago, and is now lying at the point of death from lockjaw.

Arthur McKierney had his leg broken, and Wm. Martin and Charles Sperry were slightly injured, by the falling of a bridge at Bloomsbury, Thursday afternoon.

A man named Brown, employed in the Erie shop at Jersey City, yesterday had his hand caught in a cog-wheel, when his arm was drawn in and smashed to a pulp as far up as the elbow.

The Modocs, of J. B. Spelman & Sons, were again beaten by the Victors, of Mygatt, Haviland & Co., at the Elysian Fields, yesterday. Score standing: Victors, 26; Modocs, 19.

The Newark Common Council will take steps to compel the railroad companies running through that city to cover their smoke-stacks with wire screens so as to prevent the firing of buildings by sparks.

Several residents of Newark whose property was injured by the recent storm, claim damages from the city, on the ground that the damage resulted from the fact that the sewers were not kept in proper condition.

Edward Hope was arrested in Jersey City yesterday, charged with stealing from Aaron Banta a revolver and $10; also with being drunk and firing the pistol. On the last charge he was fined $15, and on the former was committed for trial.

Patrick O'Donnell, an employe at the cut of the Newark and New-York Railroad, was severely injured Friday evening by a huge rock falling from the embankment upon him. His foot was so badly crushed that amputation was found necessary.

Christina Delmer, a girl eight years of age, was arrested in Newark Friday night charged with having caused the death of Edward Lawley, a boy four years of age, by pushing him down-stairs. An examination was had yesterday, when it appeared, from the evidence of the physician who attended the lad, that death resulted from diphtheria. The complaint was dismissed.

John Chittam, the lad whose skull was so badly fractured by a kick from a vicious horse, in Jersey City, last week, is now in a fair way for recovery, several pieces of the skull having been removed and a piece of silver plate set in.

The sentence of Wm. Knight, the Midland Railroad conductor, who embezzled $550 of the company's funds, has been reconsidered and suspended, on condition of good behavior. The penalty imposed was two years' imprisonment in the State Prison.

A large number of citizens of Paterson met last evening in the Wigwam to protest against the expulsion of Prof. McIntyre from his position as Principal of the High School. Resolutions were adopted condemnatory of the Board of Education in the matter.

The Freeholders' Committee at Paterson have awarded the contract for building the swing-bridge over the canal at Barclay-street to the Watson Manufacturing Company, for $5,000. The Delaware and Lackawanna Railroad Company pay $2,000 toward the completion of the bridge. The cost, including the cutting of the street, &c., will be $6,500.

James McGinnis, a Jersey City cartman, owned a vicious horse, valued at $150. He went to look at the animal, when it seized him by the shoulder, bit him savagely, knocked him down, trampled on and nearly killed him. He was found bleeding and unconscious. His first words on regaining his senses were an order to shoot the horse, which was done.

THE TAX COMMITTEE.

The special committee of the Board of Supervisors, appointed to consider the complaints and investigate the tax-books of the Twelfth, Nineteenth, and Twenty-second Wards, resumed its session yesterday in the chamber of the Board of Aldermen. Supervisors Koch, McCafferty, and Cooper were in attendance. Wm. Mench, of No. 397 Greenwich-street, is the owner of sixteen lots in Fifty-ninth-street, between Eleventh and Twelfth avenues. He complained that the assessment in 1870 was $12,500, and this year it was increased to $25,000, though the value of the property had not improved in the meantime. He also stated that lots which he owned in Sixteenth-street had been assessed at $24,500, when the proper valuation was only $18,000, and he demanded a reduction. James Neal is the owner of four lots in Third-avenue and One Hundred and Eleventh-street, and he complained that this year the assessment was unjustly increased from $1,300 to $1,900....Robert Cushing stated to the committee that two lots which he owned in Seventy-sixth-street, near Avenue A, had been increased in valuation from $2,900 last year to $3,700 this year, and he demanded a reduction, as there were no improvements to justify the increase.... G. W. Jay resides at No. 683 Broadway. He owns three lots in the upper part of the town, and their valuation has been increased from $4,000 last year to $7,500 this year. There were five lots adjoining his property, which were far more valuable, and the assessed value was only $7,000. He submitted the matter to the consideration of the committee....George Mitchell, of Lexington-avenue, between Fifty-second and Fifty-third streets, complained that his house was valued at $10,000, while other houses in the neighborhood, which were much more valuable, were only estimated at $8,000.... Samuel Kilpatrick, who resides at the corner of Sixtieth-street and Third-avenue, complained that two lots which he owns were assessed at $18,000, when their proper valuation was $6,000. He demanded a reduction. The committee then adjourned.

JUBAL EARLY AGAIN.

One of the inevitable inflictions is that Jubal A. Early should write and publish his opinion of Gen. Beauregard's late political movement in Louisiana. He says: "After all, when we view the question aright, Gen. Beauregard is yielding nothing to the negro, but, finding his people powerless and helpless at the feet of unscrupulous adventurers from abroad, who are sustained by the most infamous native renegades, and backed by the bayonets of the merciless Government at Washington, and, as he believes, helplessly so, he appeals for relief to the deluded negroes who have been used as tools in reducing Louisiana to her present condition, with the belief that this furnishes the only possible means of escape from utter ruin and desolation. Let us respect the motives of a brave man reduced to the necessity of resorting to such an expedient, and not add to the difficulties and distress of his position by visiting him with undeserved opprobrium. Sooner or later the fate of Louisiana must be that of all the Southern States which may come under the rule of the Radical Party, and if by our dissensions on minor questions, or our apathy, we shall permit the Government of our State to be wrested from the control of her true white people, we will deserve the dreadful lot which will most assuredly be ours." Jubal is a cheerful member of a community.

CUSTOM-HOUSE STATEMENT.

The following is a list of the entries, withdrawals, liquidations, and adjustments at the New-York Custom-house for the month of July, 1873:

Entries.—Warehouse, 1,640; re-warehouse, 57; transportation without appraisement, 432; warehouse and transportation, 34; warehouse, immediate export to foreign countries, 103; re-warehouse, immediate export to foreign countries, 32; warehouse, immediate export to Canada, 56; re-warehouse, immediate export to Canada, 3; foreign export, class No. 2, 72; Canada export, class No. 2, 5; export to Mexico, 4.

Withdrawals.—For consumption, 6,894; for transportation in United States, 114; export to foreign countries, 267; re-warehouse to foreign countries, 60; re-warehouse to Canada, 81.

Liquidations and Adjustments.—Entries on hand July 1, 1873, 397; entries received in 1873, 2,029; liquidated, 2,112; awaiting damages, 96; awaiting reports, 87; awaiting weigher's returns, 131; total, 2,426.

COUNTERFEIT GOLD.

A counterfeit half eagle (coinage of 1872) has recently made its appearance in this City and Boston, which so closely resembles the genuine in appearance and value as almost to defy detection. In weight and color it corresponds with the legal coin, and is made up of 848 thousandths gold, alloyed with copper and a minimum of silver, its intrinsic value being 4 70-100. The outlines of the letters and the eagle on the counterfeit are not as sharp, square, and angular as those on the genuine. Col. Whitley, Chief of the United States Secret Service, offers a reward of $5,000 for information leading to the capture of the dies from which the coin is made, and to the arrest and conviction of the parties guilty of making and putting it on the market.

A CABBAGE THIEF.

Between 2 and 3 o'clock yesterday morning Mr. Isaac Strong, residing at Jamaica South, was awakened by the violent barking of his dog, and looking out of the window of his bedroom, discovered a man in his cabbage lot cutting cabbages and loading a wagon with them. He at once armed himself, and arousing his hired man, went cautiously to the field, where they came almost upon the man before he discovered them. He made an attempt to escape, when Mr. Strong took aim at him and snapped his gun, but fortunately for the thief only the cap exploded. Seeing that escape was hopeless, he threw up his hands and surrendered. He gave his name as John McGuire. His horse and wagon, the latter filled with cabbages worth about $50, he had stolen from East New-York. He was locked up for examination at Jamaica.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

William A. Woodridge, Edward Stephanus, Stephen M. Jewell, the Grays Flour and Yeast Company, Ludwig Uhlman, Christopher R. St. George, and Nathan Schwab last week filed voluntary petitions in bankruptcy; Joseph Nathan, James Gilmore, George Harne, John C. Walsh, the Allen Engine Works, George E. Sands, Philip Schmidt, John H. Brown, Bernard Aronson, Isaac B. Klinert, and James Gilmore were adjudicated involuntary bankrupts; Charles G. Hubbell, Richard H. Hinsdale, Edward R. Chapel, George W. Bond, Andrew Bonner, and Edward E. Dougherty received discharges in bankruptcy during the month.

INDICTMENTS QUASHED.

In the Hudson County Court District Attorney Garretson, yesterday, entered a *nolle prosequi* in ten of the indictments against certain of the members of the Jersey City Boards of Public Works, Fire Commissioners, and Police Commissioners. These indictments, which were made about two years ago, were for conspiracy to rob the Treasury of the city. There are yet indictments of a like nature before the court. However, those quashed yesterday were among the most important, and comprise Nos. 165, 166, and 167 on last year's calendar. This movement relieves the officials from bail only on the indictments quashed. The remaining indictments against ex-Chief of Police McWilliams were also quashed.

THE PIGEON ARIEL.

The Antwerp carrier pigeon "Ariel" was sent off on a trial trip by the *Graphic*, at 3 o'clock yesterday, from the top of the building of the Domestic Sewing-machine Company, corner of Broadway and Fourteenth-street. The bird it was intended should go to Rivercliff, near Stratford, Conn. When thrown, "Ariel" flew to the north-east a short way, but turned directly to the east, and soon was out of sight. A crowd gathered on the corner to see the bird go off.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Per steam-ship Adriatic, for Liverpool.—F. W. Ramsden, Mrs. F. W. Ramsden, 3 children, and nurse, Miss Wilcox, G. A. Wilcox, Paymaster General Bradford, Miss Cattell, N. W. Hudson, D. R. Crawford, Mrs. D. R. Crawford, 2 children, and nurse, T. B. Adams, M. B. Parkinson, Col. Meares, A. M. Swift, G. Davis, C. L. Beissner, G. R. Gibbes, Mrs. G. R. Gibbes, W. H. Ward, Otto Geisenheimer, C. B. Knevals, J. E. Wylie, [illegible], Juan F. Quinones, F. L. Du Bois, Mrs. F. L. Du Bois, C. H. Johnson, Mrs. C. L. Johnson, C. B. Murray, Mrs. C. B. Murray, Mrs. M. Spelman, Miss and Master Spelman, Master Howard Spelman, Miss [illegible], [illegible], A. K. P. Joy, Mr. Arnold, T. R. Buchanan, [illegible], Welch, A. Decker, G. B. Craft, Mr. and Mrs. [illegible], H. Westerfield, J. D. Foote, Mrs. Sweet, Dr. A. K. Wright, Mrs. A. Wright.

Per steam-ship Victoria, for Glasgow.—Wm. Semple and lady, Miss Semple, [illegible], Albert Van Wagner, Wm. J. Hockman, R. H. Richards, Walter Marshall, F. A. Gardner, Rev. J. S. McKee, Dr. George C. G. Collins, Richard Wightman, David [illegible], Sidney B. Braman, Rev. Charles H. Hart, F. W. [illegible] and lady, John H. Taylor, Dr. [illegible], V. W. Davies, Mrs. White, [illegible], Master R. M. Bell, Mrs. M. Jane Murray, Miss Eliza Murray, Mrs. Mary E. Wilders, Miss Agnes McManus, A. M. Kantar and lady, Wm. C. [illegible], Mrs. J. Benedict, Mrs. T. Francis, Mrs. Margaret Castel, Miss Eliza Collins, Miss C. Brisbane, J. W. Gillies and lady, Miss Minnie W. Gillies, Barbara Grinnell, Mrs. M. J. Bell, John S. Barnes, Rev. David Edward Shaw, Mrs. Jean Weir, Chas. Stiff, James C. Jones, Capt. J. R. Wood, Mrs. J. R. Wood, Master R. Wood.

Per steam-ship Spain, for Liverpool.—Mrs. Henry Grinnell and servant, Edward Cachard, W. H. Watkins, Alex. Pinkerton and wife, L. R. Condon, James [illegible] and wife, Mrs. Scott, G. W. Bartholomew, wife, and child, Mrs. H. W. Blunt, child, and infant, D. Brooks, Thos. N. Jackson, Miss Josephine C. Simson, Miss Elizabeth H. Remington, Le Chevalier Hugh Murray, Mrs. M. Allan, 3 children, and infant, Jas. C. Carr and wife, William Norris, John M. Thurston, W. F. Proctor, Capt. H. Foote, D. C. Thatcher, W. N. Carpenter, S. R. Carpenter, Capt. G. R. Ingraham, R. B. Smith, Dr. Vance, James Langan, Geo. Akles, Richard Annesly, D. La Pierre.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship Calabria, for Liverpool.—H. Furman, Edward Pilton, W. D. Sheldon, Mr. and Mrs. Clarke, F. H. Carter, J. P. Farrelly, H. L. Haseltine, J. Newcomb, Joseph Gaillard, G. W. McLane, John Vanderbilt, Mr. Germain, Mr. Stevenson, Samuel Pilton, [illegible], Mrs. Mary Rhoades, Lieut. [illegible], United States Navy, and wife, Mrs. P. Doyle, [illegible], P. P. Dalziel, M. H. Hodder, F. J. Hartley, [illegible], Francis Hagen, P. J. Lilly, J. R. Wiggand, [illegible], Mrs. J. E. Quayle, Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Durrell, Miss Durrell, Sydney Lacon, Thomas Todd, [illegible], Buchanan, Mr. Scott, Livingstone Crease.

In steam-ship San Salvador, for Savannah.—Charles Thompson, M. L. Daniels, G. W. Brown, Mrs. E. C. Gennis, J. S. Hutton, R. F. Hill, H. Gleason and wife, H. C. Banks, Robert Gardner and wife, Gerson Mets, A. Brash, J. Kalman, P. McGuire, Wilson Jenkins, T. R. Poole, C. H. Arnold.

In steam-ship Montgomery, for Savannah.—C. Garbarino, J. J. Smith, Charles Dempsey, James Cook, James Quinland, J. O'Brien, A. Smith and wife, Miss Russell, E. Jones, wife and child.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises....4:58 | Sun sets......7:14 | Moon sets.12:3

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.2:13 | Gov. Island...2:02 | Hell Gate...4:2

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, Aug. 2.

CLEARED.

Steam-ship Glamorgan, (Br.,) Laybourne, Cardiff, A. Baxter & Co.; Boadicea, (Br.,) Anderson, London, Sweetland, Bowring & Co.; Clyde, Kennedy, Galveston via Key West, C. H. Mallory & Co.; Charleston, Berry, Charleston, J. W. Quintard & Co.; San Salvador, Nickerson, Savannah, Wm. R. Garrison; E. C. Knight, Chichester, Georgetown, J. C. Kenyon & Co.; Santee, Springer, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood; Acushnet, Rector, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood; Nereus, Bearse, Boston, H. F. Dimock.

Barks Luigia, (Ital.,) Caferno, Odessa, Funch, Edye & Co.; Norton, Stover, [illegible], Portland, Miller & Houghton; Elgin, (Br.,) Hibberd, Montevideo, Boyd & Hincken; Dover, Stephens, Bordeaux, Boyd & Hincken.

Brigs Cuca, (Norw.,) Selmer, Elsinore, for orders, C. Tobias & Co.; Sea Bird, (Br.,) Macintosh, Bridgetown, (Barbados,) Penniston & Co.; Veteran, (Br.,) Hudson, Demerara, Laycraft & Co.; T. H. Haviland, (Br.,) Bartram, Cow Bay, C. B., Hatton, Watson & Co.; Victoria Amelia, (Br.,) Landry, Arichat, N. S., Hatton, Watson & Co.

Schrs. Robert Wing, Kangard, Ponce and St. Jago, C. Loud & Co.; Eveline Sawyer, St. Pierre, Mart., Miller & Houghton; Mary A. Holt, Higgins, Wilmington, N. C., R. D. Hurlbut & Co.; Susan Wright, Mount, Fernandina, Fla., R. D. Hurlbut & Co.; Helena, (Br.,) Potter, Lockport, N. S., C. W. Bertaux & Co.; Jose Baresas, (Span.,) Sancho, Tarragona for orders, O. Marti & Co.; Vesper, (Br.,) Morrison, Moncton, N. B., D. R. De Wolf & Co.; Sunny South, Derickson, Wilmington, N. C., E. S. Powell.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship South Carolina, Beckett, Charleston, July 30, with mdse. and passengers, to Jas. W. Quintard & Co.; Aug. 1, lat. 38 28, lon. 74 30; John O'Brien, steerage passenger, died and was buried at sea.

Steam-ship Benefactor, Jones, Wilmington, N. C., 72 hrs., with naval stores and cotton, to Lorillard Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Emily B. Souder, Burdick, New-Orleans July 26, with mdse. and nine passengers to Fredk. Baker; has had fine weather the entire passage.

Steam-ship Lord Clive, (Br.) Urquhart, Liverpool, July 12, via Boston 31st, in ballast, to Snow & Burgess.

Steam-ship Franconia, Bragg, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to J. F. Ames.

Bark Gan Eden, (of Portland,) Baker, Cienfuegos, 17 ds., with sugar, to Brugiere & Aviles—vessel to Miller & Houghton.

Bark N. M. Haven, (of Portland,) Haven, Matanzas 9 ds., with sugar to Brown Bros. & Co.—vessel to Miller & Houghton.

Bark Slavia, (Aust.,) Tripcovich, Bordeaux 54 ds., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Rosina, (Ital.,) Laure, Marseilles 50 ds., with mdse. to order—vessel to A. P. Agresta. Passed Gibraltar July 1.

Bark Heiress, Caulkins, Boston 3 ds., in ballast to Spofford, Bros. & Co.

Brig Annie Collins, (of Windsor, N. S.,) McDonald, Wentworth, N. S., 15 ds., with 285 tons plaster to New-York Plaster Co.—vessel to C. W. Bertaux.

Brig Nuova Providenza, (Ital.,) Manganaro, Naples June 7, with fruit to order—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

Brig Marinecia, Galatola, (Ital.,) Scotto, Gloucester, Eng., June 16, with mdse. to A. P. Agresta.

Brig Carolus, (Ital.,) Muro, Bona, Africa, June 8, with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co.

Schr. Ruth Shaw, Shaw, New-Haven, for Baltimore.
Schr. Willard Saulsbury, Hawkins, Providence.
Schr. Memento, Weeks, Fall River.
Schr. R. Flower, Dickens, Providence.
Schr. Lizzie, Taylor, New-London, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Brandywine, Fenyor, Providence.
Schr. Argo, Besse, Wareham.
Schr. Robt. B. Smith, Nickerson, New-Bedford.
Schr. Philanthropist, Ryder, Fall River.
Schr. Jas. McCloskey, Phinney, Boston.
Schr. Rescue, Nickerson, Boston.
Schr. Ida C. Jayne, Jayne, New-Haven, for Baltimore.
Schr. Thomas Jefferson, Sleeper, Fall River, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Little David, Blair, Fall River, for Elizabethport.
Schr. John W. Bell, Pierce, Taunton.
Schr. Hattie Perry, Chase, New-Bedford.
Schr. Emilie Bell, Kelly, Dennis, with fish to Samuel Crowell.
Schr. Eliza Hamilton, Cole, New-Bedford.
Schr. Connecticut, Staples, Stonington.
Schr. Mediator, Means, Fall River.
Schr. Queen of the Bay, Winnis, Dennis, with fish to Samuel Crowell.
Schr. Maria Theresa, Bearse, Providence.
Schr. Albert Phars, Bingham, Providence.
Schr. Orion, Smith, Norwich, for Elizabethport.
Schr. J. B. Young, Barrett, Pawtucket, for Port Johnson.
Schr. Joseph & Franklin, Randolph, Virginia.
Schr. S. H. Hoyt, Deakon, Virginia.
Schr. A. W. Collins, Sexton, Baltimore, for Saybrook.
Schr. Sarah Bruen, Austin, Wareham.
Schr. Watchful, Gill, Providence.
Schr. R. J. Smith, Baldwin, Hartford.
Schr. Ann T. Sipple, Bacon, Newport.
Schr. E. Flower, Dickens, Newport.
Schr. Anthony Burton, Johnson, Pawtucket, for Rondout.

WIND—Sundown, light, S.; clear.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Mosel, for Bremen; Victoria, for Glasgow; Glamorgan, for Cardiff; Adriatic, Spain, City of Brooklyn, and Calabria, for Liverpool; Clyde, for Galveston; George Cromwell and Sherman, for New-Orleans; Montgomery and San Salvador, for Savannah; Charleston, for Charleston; Old Dominion, for Richmond, ship Yosemite, for Pacasmayo, Peru.

BY TELEGRAPH.

BOSTON, Aug. 2.—Arr., steamer Glaucus, from New-York; steam tug Salem, from Philadelphia.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug. 2.—Arr. steamer Georgia, from New-York.

Sld. steamers James Adger, for New-York, and Sea Gull, for Baltimore.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Aug. 2.—The steam yacht Geo. White, with a party of excursionists from Philadelphia, arr. here this morning, and sld. for Richmond this afternoon.

Arr. brig Shela, from Buenos Ayres, in ballast seeking.

Passed in, for Baltimore, brig Ariel, from Maracaibo.

Passed out, bark Industrie, for Rotterdam; brig Olga B., for Liverpool; brigs Adelaide, J. B. Brown, and Manitou, for the West Indies.

LEWES, Del., Aug. 2.—Arr. bark Janet Dalgleish and barkentine Tre Cugini, both from London.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Aug. 2.—Cld. steamers San Jacinto and Huntsville, for New-York; bark Contest, for Montevideo, and schr. Sarah Potter, for Baltimore.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

QUEENSTOWN, Aug. 2.—The Cunard line steam-ships Algeria, Capt. Le Messurier, from New-York July 23, and Hecla, Capt. Murphy, from Boston July 22, both for Liverpool, arrived here this morning, the former at 2 o'clock, and the latter at 8 o'clock.

The Inman line steam-ship City of London sailed hence for New-York yesterday.

CARDIFF, Aug. 2.—The South Wales Atlantic Steam-ship Company's steam-ship Pembroke, Capt. Williams, sld. hence this afternoon for New-York.

SPECIAL NOTICE

PARTIES DESIRING TO HAVE THEIR HOUSES DECORATED OR FURNISHED FOR NEXT FALL, WILL FIND IT GREATLY TO THEIR ADVANTAGE TO HAVE SAME DONE DURING THE SUMMER MONTHS.

A CONSIDERABLE REDUCTION IN PRICE WILL BE MADE FOR FURNITURE AND CURTAINS ORDERED NOW FOR DELIVERY IN SEPTEMBER AND OCTOBER.

B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,

Nos. 657 and 659 Broadway.